PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,825—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4238	W. J. Nantes	24th Oct.
P.M. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	31st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4976	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4976	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	13th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6001	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4296	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER IMAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Pellner	4,735	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

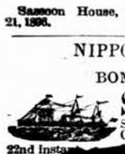
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct., 21, 1896.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

BOMBAY JAPAN LINE.



S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain Anderson, 3,276 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 22nd Instant.

[redacted]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd Oct., on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 24th Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 24th Oct. at 2 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 24th Oct., &c., &c.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 24th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,905 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259	Pehmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 13th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, [illegible] and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED [illegible]

[illegible]GH TICKETS are issued, including Railway [illegible] Marseilles to London.
[illegible]particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
[illegible] Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[illegible]C STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NIZAM," 2,041 Tons, Captain G. CRAIG, will sail for MALABAR COAST PORTS, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST and CALCUTTA, on the 23rd October, 1896.
[illegible]commodation for First-Class and Native [illegible]
[illegible]and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
[illegible]stone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 21st [illegible]96.

[illegible]HOS. COOK AND SON,
[illegible]ANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
[illegible]AL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths [illegible]al Grouping of Passengers.
[illegible]UGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway [illegible] in India to all parts of the Globe.
[illegible]TINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing [illegible]aks of Journey at all places of interest.
[illegible]ENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at [illegible] Continental Ports and Cities.
[illegible]ED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties [illegible]maries.
[illegible]ARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied [illegible]part of the World to India.
[illegible] COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
[illegible]CED FARES for Military Officers, Government [illegible] and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
[illegible]Y BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
[illegible]and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
[illegible]ULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued [illegible]ase of Travellers in all parts of the World.
[illegible]FTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
[illegible]ERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought [illegible]pplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest [illegible] when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
[illegible]OSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
[illegible]RIGHT, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every [illegible]ion of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
[illegible]ook of information free on application.
[illegible]MBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.
[illegible]LCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

—CREASOTINE.—

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S —CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING— —POWDER.—

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S —CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunk mounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

FORES' HIGH-CLASS SPORTING PICTURES.
HUNTING, RACING, SHOOTING, &c.

The subjects represented are full of life and being faithful realities will forcibly appeal to all lovers of sport. Catalogues of unframed subjects on application.

ENGRAVINGS and PHOTOGRAVURES after painting by Celebrated Artists, framed in Oak and Gold.

		Rs.	a.
Tel-el Kebir. By Alphonse de Neuville		50	0
Retour de Reconnaisance	do.	40	0
Defence de la Port de Longboyan	do.	45	0
A la Recherche d'un Gue	do.	40	0
Un Porteur de Dépêches	do.	45	0
Defence of Rorke's Drift	do.	55	0
Une Pièce en Danger	do.	40	0
Charge de Dragons à Gravelotte	do.	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes	do.	45	0
Le Cimetière de Saint Privat	do.	45	0
The Thin Red Line. By R Gibb		50	0
L'Alerte. By E. Detaille		40	0
Roll Call. By Miss Thompson		30	0
Quatre Bras	do.	30	0

COMPLETE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS, NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	"	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	"	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes:—				Cash. Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra do.	50	do.	"	9	0
Isabels do.	50	do.	"	7	8
Exquisitas do.	50	do.	"	7	0
Princessas (small size) do.	50	do.	"	5	0
Little Devils do.	50	do.	"	3	0
Club Londres do.	100	do.	"	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial do.	100		"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)	100		"	6	8
Habano 2A do.	100		"	4	8
Cartado 1A do.	100		"	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROTECT YOURSELVES

From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS

By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED

AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN THE MALLIE FILTER BY THE USE OF PASTEUR THEORIES.

The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters:—

January 27th, 1892.

1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.
2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.
3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.

The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.

Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.

LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.

BEYNON & CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

FINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out

"CHEAP LINES,"

but nothing has enjoyed so much favour with the public as "Cheap Lines" in watches. Watches in tin cases from Rs. 3 to Gold Watches for Rs. 45, all obtaining equal prominence as being,

FULLY JEWELLED.

with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but mitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when

WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.

All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever

GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.

come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly

FOUR CENTURIES.

Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.

The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been

MADE IN ENGLAND,

are the finest time-keepers ever imported into India and are guaranteed as being the

ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(Gentlemen's Full Size.)

18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs.	550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	"	600
18-Carat Gold heavy Half-hunting Case	"	625
Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	"	225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	"	240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	"	250

SMALLER AND THEREFORE LOWER PRICED WATCHES ARE ALSO OBTAINABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

RETAIL AGENT.—D. D. BARIA, Crawford Market.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* "
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	* * * "
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.
		Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

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BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA:—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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A
POWERFUL
DISINFECTANT
EUCALYPTIZED
CRYSTALS.

INVALUABLE for
DISINFECTING ROOMS.
DISINFECTING CLOTHES.
KEEPING OFF INSECTS.

Per Bottle Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-7.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SERRAVALLOS'
FERRUGINOUS QUININE-
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN
TONIC OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength, giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price: Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per doz., Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, from 16th November, 1896.
2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows:—

Teak	2015 tons of 50 cubic feet each.	
Blackwood	3 tons	" "
Junglewood	5 tons	" "

3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.
4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.

E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. of Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. of Kanara, Camp Dharwar. 11th September, 1896.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
RUTTONSHAH DADABHOY,
MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1896, for the work of filling in the site for a NEW JAIL and WORK-HOUSE at Parel. Value of work is about Rs. 21,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 21st October, 1896.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. Turf Club, will CLASS, AGE, and MEASURE HORSES on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th November, 1896, at 7 A.M., at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse, Bombay. Applications for forms accompanied by the amount of fee Rs. 20 to be made at the office, 5, Sleater Road, three days previous to the date of measurement.

By Order,
PALLUNJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assit. Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

20th October, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after SUNDAY, the First of November, 1896, until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS of, and additions to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

FIRST.—The Down Mixed Train leaving Bombay at 24 midnight for Jubbulpore will leave at the same time and will arrive at Igatpuri at 7-9 instead of at 7-25. It will leave Igatpuri at 7-24 as a through Passenger Train, arrive Bhusawal 18-4 the next evening, leave at 21-45 and arrive at Jubbulpore at 16-15 instead of at 17-15 on the third day.

SECOND.—The Down Mixed Train from Badnera to Nagpur at 7 o'clock will leave at 9-40 and arrive at Nagpur at 16-30 instead of at 14-15.

THIRD.—The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bhusawal at 10 o'clock will leave at 9-20 and arrive at Nagpur at 22-0 as at present.

FOURTH.—The Up Mixed Train, which starts from Jubbulpore at 7-15, will leave at 7-30 as a through Passenger Train, arrive at Bhusawal at 5-0 instead of at 5-20, leave at 9-0 and arrive at Igatpuri at 21-5. From Igatpuri it will run as a Mixed Train, leaving there at 21-40 and arriving in Bombay at 5-30 as at present.

FIFTH.—The Up Mixed Train from Jubbulpore at 21-30 will leave at 22-20 as a Passenger Train and arrive at Bhusawal at 17-45, instead of 18-30. It will leave Bhusawal at 19-0 o'clock as at present and arrive in Bombay at 9-40 on the third day.

SIXTH.—The Up Mixed Train, which starts from Nagpur at 10-30, will leave at 11-15, arrive at Badnera at 18-35, leave at 7-5 the next morning and arrive at Bhusawal at 15-55 instead of at 15-25.

SEVENTH.—The Mixed Trains now running between Poona and Sholapur, will run as Passenger Trains.

The Down Train will leave Poona at 19-0 and arrive at Sholapur at 3-25.

The Up Train will leave Sholapur at 0-10 and arrive at Poona at 8-15.

EIGHTH.—The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur at 4-53 will leave at 3-45 and arrive at Raichur at 14-15 instead of at 15-5 as at present.

NINTH.—The Up S.-E. Passenger Train from Raichur at 8-0 o'clock will leave at 7-50 and arrive at Poona at 23-35.

TENTH.—The Up Mixed Train will leave Raichur at 12-35 instead of at 12-45, and arrive at Sholapur at 23-50 instead of at 23-55.

ELEVENTH.—The Passenger Trains between Bombay and Poona will run as under, namely :—

The Down Trains will leave Bombay at 8-0, 11-0, 14-30, 22-45 and 23-30, and will arrive at Poona at 14-30, 16-45, 19-45, 6-20 and 7-0, respectively.

The Up Trains will leave Poona at 1-40, 6-0, 11-0, 13-30, and 22-30, and arrive in Bombay at 8-45, 11-15, 17-15, 19-0 and 6-0, respectively.

TWELFTH.—A new Mixed Train will run between Poona and Dhond.

The Down Train will leave Poona at 11-30 and arrive at Dhond at 14-20.

The Up Train will leave Dhond at 15-45 and arrive at Poona at 18-40.

THIRTEENTH.—Some of the Local Trains between Bombay and Cooria and Thana and Kalyan will be revised, and the present Down and Up Local Passenger Trains, between Bombay and Byculla will be discontinued.

FOURTEENTH.—The Trains over the Dhond and Munmar Railway will run as under, namely :—

The Down Trains will leave Dhond at 6-0, 10-35 and 2-50 and arrive at Munmar at 16-0, 18-40 and 5-10, respectively. The Up Trains will leave Munmar at 6-0, 12-0 and 23-5 and arrive at Dhond at 15-10, 19-55 and 4-21 respectively.

FIFTEENTH.—The Mixed Trains over the Khamgaon and the Amraoti and the Wardha Lines will remain unaltered.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Sheet and Local Time Tables, dated the First of November, 1896, exhibited at Stations.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twentieth of October, 1896.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RAHIMTOOLLA HAJI JOOSUB, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HAJI MAHOMED MAKY HAJI ABHUBHAKER, HAJI ABDUL LATIFF HAJI ABHUBHAKER and ADAM HAJI MAHOMED, three of the Executors named in the WILL ..... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Sixtieth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

T. KERR ANDERSON,
The 17th day of October, 1896.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1896, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and the Audited Statement of Account for the year ended 30th June, 1896.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of Damoderdas Tapidas, Esq., who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th October, 1896, to THURSDAY, the 22nd October, 1896, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 8th October, 1896.

P.S.—At the same place and on the same day half an hour after or as soon as the business of the above Ordinary General Meeting is concluded, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held to transact business intimated to the Shareholders.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th October, 1896.

THE DEMAND
FOR
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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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POSTPONEMENT OF SALE

Of the estate called Bhadgaum Model Farm advertised to be sold on the 28th instant, under instructions from the proprietor of the estate, has been postponed until further orders.

Sale of Tools and Plant, Portable Engines, Drilling Machines, Pumps, Belting, Hoses, Fuses, Timber, Pipes, Tanks, Pumices, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1896, at 1 p.m., at Colaba Foreshore, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Colaba Station, the plant and materials used for Colaba Sewerage Works, consisting of 1 portable engine, Ruston, Proctor and Co., No. 13196, 2 H.-P.; 1 portable engine, John Fowler & Co., No. 5693; 6 and 4 inch centrifugal pumps with pipes, hand pumps, double and single drilling machine, vice, iron tanks, ghani, beam scale and weights, C. I. water-pipes, cleaning rods, disks, stoves, bags of pumice, coke, paint, boiled oil, shingle, sand coil of waterproof fuses, pickaxes, powras, hammers, steel jumpers, sutkees, rammers, buckets, mortar-pans, handa, iron palees, kndlees, chains, iron and steel bars, plates, copper tamping bars, brass couplings, cocks, lead, bellows, anvils, ratchet braces, spirit levels, 7, 6, and 4½ inch bellings, 2½, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inch rubber and canvas hoses, cotton line, wire and coir rope, spun yarn, I. R. sheet, hide, fitters tools, bolts and nuts, saws, nails, metal flaps, iron gutters, castings, fire bars, lamps, writing and drawing tables, chairs, cupboard, half tubs, notice boards, empty kerosine-oil tins, empty boxes and casks, teak and junglewood beams, struts, posts, planks, scantling, round teakwood rafters, bamboos, centre platforms, measuring boxes, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1896.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 29th October, at 6 p.m.

D. MACDONALD, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

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Sir Mortimer Durand.	General Sir A. Taylor.
Genl. Sir W. Stirling Hamilton.	Mr. Meredith Townsend.
Captain Hext, R.N.	Mr. W. C. Unwin.
Mr. A. P. Howell.	General Sir George White.
Sir W. W. Hunter.	General Sir E. Williams.

MEMORIAL
TO THE LATE
SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present. And in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut.-General McLeod Innes, 3, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

COMMITTEE FOR INDIA

His Excy. General Sir George White, V.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
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His Excy. Lieut.-General Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, K.C.B.
The Hon'ble Sir D Fitzpatrick, K.C.S., B.A., K.C.S.I.
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Sir Syed Ahmed, Khan Bahadur K.C.S.I., LL.D.
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Captain J. Hext, C.I.E., R.N.
Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E., R.E.
Colonel J. A. Miley.
James Walker, Esquire, C.I.E.
Robert Steel, Esquire.
F. B. Hebbert, Esquire.
Colonel T. Deane.

Honorary Secretary,
Colonel T. DEANE,
Simla.

Subscriptions will be received, in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee,
T. DEANE, Col.,
Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-

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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),
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CAPITAL ..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI

SUB-AGENCIES :—MURREE. (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292 9
Deposits	„	1,04,06,916
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,356 14
Sundries	„	1 00,026 13
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568 11
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622 14
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,686 3
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304 13
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 57m. Sun sets, 5h., 32m. High water, 11-21m. Low water, 5-19m., 5-16s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 5-30 p.m.

Gymkhana Mounted Sports.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Persepolis left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Bombay and Gisela left the dock yesterday.

THE BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.—Owing to the long grass being still uncut at Santa Cruz, the camp will not open until the end of the month.

DANCE.—The Regimental dance of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, advertised to take place on the 3rd instant, has now been postponed until next month, the date to be notified hereafter.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's munshi will give readings from, and explain some of the poems of Kaani.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam, Zanzibar, and all East ports of Africa up to Natal, and also East London, Algoa Bay, Cape Town, and the Transvaal, per extra s. s. Setos, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

PHONOGRAPHY:—Messrs. Damodar Lakshman Ranade and Framroz Kharshedji Batliwalla, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, have obtained theory certificates in phonography from Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, London. They were instructed by Mr. Anandrao Madhavraoji Edwankar, shorthand teacher, Dhobitalao.

MARRIAGE.—Mr. Harry Gay, of the Audit Department of the G. I. P. Railway, and Miss Bertie Lees, daughter of Mr. R. C. Lees, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., were joined in marriage at the Fort Roman Catholic Chapel, yesterday morning. The Rev. J. Hoene was the officiating priest. Miss Tottless Lees was the bridesmaid, and Mr. P. Cresswell acted as best man. The bride was becomingly attired in white bengaline, with bridal veil and wreath of orange blossoms. A reception was subsequently held at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Lees, in Elphinstone Circle, a large number of guests being present. The newly married pair left by the 2 o'clock train for Matheran.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BOARDER.—Krishnibai, a Hindu woman, residing on the ground floor of a chawl, at Peerkhan Lane, reported to the police, at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, that during her absence from home, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5-30 p.m., on the previous day, gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 239, were stolen from a basket in her room. From enquiries made by the police, it appears that the complainant, who goes out daily to grind corn, left the house at 6 a.m. on the day in question, entrusting her room to the care of one Mahadeo Luximon Sawant, who had been a boarder in the house for the last two months. On her return in the evening she found the door of the room locked and the key left with a neighbour by the boarder, who has since disappeared.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A MENDICANT.—Kanamat Baighumber, a mendicant, residing in a chawl at Stable Street, Kamatipoora, went to one Imamudin Goolab, a Mahomedan, residing in the same chawl, at 3 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, and demanded a loan of two annas. The Mahomedan refused to comply with the request, when the mendicant became persistent in his demand. This resulted in a quarrel, when the Mahomedan caught hold of the mendicant, lifted him up on the ground, and threw him on it, causing a fracture to the right collar-bone. The police were informed, and they arrested Imamudin, and sent the injured mendicant to the J. J. Hospital. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Imamudin was charged before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to the mendicant. The case was remanded, pending the complainant's recovery.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY DYER—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Tyab Alias, a dyer, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of ninety pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 380, the property of Abdul Nabibi, residing in the Fort. About a month and a-half ago complainant entrusted the accused with the pieces of cloth to dye, the latter promising to return them in a fortnight. The accused having failed to bring cloth at the expiration of the period, complainant went to his house, but could not find him at home. Complainant frequently visited the accused's place, but without any success, and could not trace his whereabouts. On the case being reported to the police, enquiries were made, with the result that the dyer was arrested on Tuesday, and the whole of the property was recovered from a Marwaree with whom it had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 200. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, who appeared for the accused, admitted the offence. He, however, pleaded that the accused, who was brought in court for the first time, might not be sent to jail, which would blast his future prospects, but might be given the alternative of a fine. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 150, or in default ordered him to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of two months.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhar, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan charged Kamdin Peerbux and Kassim Boojraj with theft of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 25, the property of Poolmoni, a Hindu married woman, residing at Narelwady. It appears that the prosecutrix arrived in Bombay from Nassik only a few days ago, and put up with her acquaintance, named Punsey Puna, at Narelwady, Mazagon. About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, the two accused, who resided in the 11th Lane, Kamatipoora, left their house and proceeded to the house in which the prosecutrix have been putting up. The second accused stood outside, while No. 2 went into the house and awoke the prosecutrix, who was asleep, saying that a man whom she knew had come to see her. She got up, and No. 1 caught her by her arm and brought her out, where No. 2 was standing. Both the men then took the woman to a short distance from the chawl, where No. 1 held her by her arms, and his companion removed the ornaments from her person. After robbing her in this manner, both the accused absconded. The prosecutrix, out of fear did not raise any alarm, but went into her room and reported the matter to the police. The police instituted an inquiry, and on the same morning arrested the two accused in their house at Kamatipoora, and recovered the stolen ornaments from under the bedding, where they had been concealed by the accused. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A MARWAREE FINDS HIS TRICK TOO DEAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Blastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a curious case illustrative of the cunning of a shylock, whose trick in this instance cost him dear. It appeared that decree was passed against one Vanmali Nanabhoy for Rs. 500 in favour of Sayla Purka, a Marwaree money-lender. A civil warrant for the arrest of Vanmali was issued; but it was evaded by the vigilance of Vanmali, who had no means wherewith to satisfy his creditor. Nanabhoy determined to leave Bombay, but as he was proceeding to Grant Road the Marwaree shadowed him, and fearing that his debtor was about to slip through his clutches, he hit upon a plan which succeeded in detaining Vanmali. The Marwaree accused his debtor with the theft of a watch and chain and Rs. 30 in cash. The complaint was reduced to writing by a policeman, who took the accused in custody. Meanwhile, the Marwaree sent word to the bailiffs to come at once. The bailiffs in obedience to the call was promptly on the scene, and Vanmali was marched off to the civil side of the jail at the instance of his creditor. Vanmali protested against his being subjected to such a wrongful procedure, and the matter was investigated by the police, who discovered that the charge of theft preferred against Vanmali was false and made with a view to detain him in Bombay. The magistrate, after recording evidence, called upon the Marwaree for an explanation. The Marwaree denied that he ever accused Vanmali of theft. He had an altercation with Vanmali on the public road which led to his being detained by the police. The magistrate disbelieved the defence set up, and regretted that he had no power to inflict a more severe punishment than a fine of Rs. 50 which he sentenced the Marwaree to pay, and which was ordered to be handed over to Vanmali as compensation. His Worship remarked that if Vanmali desired to prosecute the Marwaree under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, he would readily accord his sanction to the prosecution.

STEALING FOUR BALES OF YARN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, brought up on remand, and again charged one Mohidin Lalmahomed, a Mahomedan, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of four bales of yarn, of the collective value of Rs. 800, the property of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, and with aiding and abeting one Mahadev Fakeera, who had been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude by the High Court for the offences committed by him in respect of the above property. The accused was also charged with assisting the convict in disposing of the goods. It appears that, on the 10th October, 1895, the muccadum of the mill loaded at the mill premises, at Tardeo, nine carts, each with four bales of cotton, and directed the drivers to convey them to the Victoria Dock. On going to the dock afterwards the muccadum found that eight carts had reached their destination, but the last one, No. 5366, was missing. He reported the matter to the police, who upon inquiry ascertained that a few days before the disappearance of the cart, one Mahadeo Fakeera, who had since been convicted at the High Court Sessions to ten years' rigorous imprisonment on similar charges, proceeded to Coombarwada, in company of the present accused, Mohidin, and one Koria. He then asked a dyer whether he would dye for them a large quantity of yarn. The dyer replying in the affirmative, they further requested him to sell such yarn for them. This the dyer apparently consented to do, but immediately after their departure, he became suspicious and informed the police. The police instructed the dyer to inform them as soon as the men brought the goods to his shop. On the 10th October, i.e., the same day on which the cart, laden with four bales of yarn, disapeared, the three persons drove the cart to the dyer's shop, at Coombarwada, and commenced to unload ten bales. The dyer in the meantime left the shop and went to inform the police. The accused and his companions, however, getting scent of the dyer's movements, drove away, leaving the bales in the shop. When the police appeared at the shop, they found that the "birds had flown." They, however, took charge of the bales of yarn, and after a rigorous inquiry for a month arrested the first accused, Mahadev Fakeera, but his two companions could not be traced. Mahadev Fakeera was tried before the High Court Sessions, and on a conviction was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude as he was an old offender. One of his companions, Mohidin Lalmahomed, the present accused, was arrested on the 5th instant, and was placed before Mr. W. Webb. The magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the court yesterday:—

RE FAZAL HOOSEIN DAWOODBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker then applied for an interim order till the next court day in order to enable the insolvent to reply to the affidavit filed by the opposing creditor shortly before the time of the sitting of the court. Mr. Jardine had no objection, and his lorpship granted an interim order till the next court day.

RE HENRY WILLIAM BLAKE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge. His lordship granted the application.

RE ABDULALI AMIRUDIN.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order for three months. His lordship granted the application.

RE ESMAIL VISRAM.

Mr. Manker applied, on behalf of the insolvent, for leave to amend the schedule and serve notices. The application was granted.

RE ARDESIR NASARWANJEE ANKLESARVALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for two months 'adjournment of the first hearing of the rule *nisi* for a discharge, on the ground that some of the creditors had not been served. His lordship granted the application.

RE LUKHMIDAS NAGURDAS.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and amend the schedule with an extension of the interim order for one month.

RE KARSONDAS TEJPALL.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule, with an extension of the interim order for one month.

RE ALLARAKHIA KANJEE AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents, who appeared in person, applied for an extension of the interim order. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying there were only two creditors on the schedule, and the insolvent had done nothing to serve the notices since July last, though an extension of the interim order had been twice granted by Mr. Justice Strachey. On being questioned by his lordship, the insolvents stated that the reason for their not proceeding with the hearing was that they had no money to pay the court fees. His lordship, who appeared to be satisfied with the explanation, granted an extension of the interim order for a month.

RE SALOOM BALUJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia., on behalf of certain creditors, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the firstand third insolvents to show cause why the case should not be restored to the file for a rehearing under section 56 of the Insolvency Act. The learned counsel said that the creditors were prepared to oppose the discharge of the insolvents, but that their witnesses had left Bombay, owing to the bubonic fever now prevailing. The creditors had *bona fide* grounds for opposition. His Lordship granted a rule, making it returnable on the 11th proximo.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted their discharges:—Makund Parshotum Kerat; Balde Keshaw Ajiariwalla; Mohanlal Chaganlal; Sittaram Pandarinath Rele; Trimbak Ballajee; Ambaram Laloo Patel; Ebrahim Mohidin Dukin; Khimjee Nanjee and another; and Bhugwan Jadowjee.

MASSACRE AND LOOT ON THE SIND-PISHIN RAILWAY.

THE following are the details, as far as we have been able to get them, of a most sanguinary affair which has taken place on the Railway line between this and Sibi:—

A pointsman from the Sunari station of the above line of Railway—52 miles from Sibi—came in to Spintangi, the next station, downwards, to Sibi, about ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th current—yesterday—and reported that his station had been "struck up" by a party of Mari tribesmen a couple of hours previously and every one but himself killed. Immediate telegraphic intimation was given by the Station-master at Spintangi to Sibi and Quetta—the latter being 104 miles from the scene of the occurrence—and prompt action was taken from the former place, Colonel Gaisford, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, having at once proceeded to Sunari by special train with a strong body of the Levy, or Border Police. Before this however, yesterday's mail train, which was due to arrive at Sunari at 10-19 a.m., found, on nearing the station that the signals were set against it. After a lot of whistling, the second guard was sent on to the station and then the whole massacre situation was revealed, after he had given the necessary signal for the train to come in. There seemed nobody alive at Sunari, the Ma[illegible]auders not having, as they thought, left an[illegible]tell the tale. The body of a European Sub-[illegible]or of permanent way, Mr. E. Canning, eldes[illegible]son of the Sibi Station-master, was found on the platform, life quite extinct from a shot in the back, with his head nearly severed off and many other wounds. All the station staff and the Sub-Inpector's four trollymen had also been accounted for. The Station-master, was however found to have some life in him, though one arm had been sliced off and he otherwise hacked about; and was taken on to Sharigh, where however he died shortly after arrival. The Telegraph clerk was found missing and subsequently discovered in hiding with the women and children, who were spared in some mysterious way. The casualties reported up to the present are—Mr. Canning and this four trollymen, Ghulam Muhammad, Station-master, two pointsmen, two policemen, two water-carriers and the sweeper; also the station *bunwa* and general provider, who was killed and set fire to.

A fresh staff, well armed, has been sent to Sunari station and the chase after the miscreants has been taken up by Colonel Gaisford and his sowars, but they have too much of a start for any hope of being come up with, and they will doubtless get safely across into the Amir's territory, where we cannot follow them. It is believed the party consisted of only eight men, all with firearms and otherwise well-armed, and that their object was not so much the money or valuables they also expected to find, as an act of revenge on account of certain of their section of the tribe—the Kakars—having been sent to the Shikarpur prison for some offence against law or order. Every sympathy is felt for Mr. Canning, himself a veteran and well-respected Railway official, and for the families of the Station-master and all those cruelly massacred at Sunari; but it is hoped some retaliatory measures will be taken against the rest of this most turbulent and blood-thirsty tribe, even if the real murderers cannot be come at.

Since going to press with this issue, news has been received that three men of the permanent way gang between two stations close by the scene of the massacre—Sunari—were killed by men of the same tribe, it is believed, some time last night or early this morning; also that telegraph wires have been cut up for about half a mile at other stations. Owing to the general insecurity felt at the stations midway between Quetta and Sibi, 193 men, one European and three native Officers, of the 25th Bombay Rifles left this by special train at 5-30 p.m., to-day to be destributed in detachments of between 30 and 35 men at such places as the Railway and Military authorities think in need of extra protection. We believe it has been thought advisible that guards and drivers of trains go well armed between Quetta and Sibi for the present. An uneasy feeling is abroad just now, and travelling by train is not the safest thing in Baluchistan.—*Baluchistan Gazette*, (Oct. 15).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harringdon Road, London, England."

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE THANA FORESTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Fortunately for the people of the Thana District, this forest question, a burning topic of the day, has cropped up for consideration before the Bombay Government. So it would not be out of place if I embrace the opportunity of enlightening the Government on this most important question, affecting, as it does, the vital interests of the rural class, which forms the backbone of the country.

The privileges hitherto enjoyed by the wild tribes have been withdrawn, on the ground that those privileges have been abused, and that since the introduction of the coupe system the wild tribes have been provided with means of subsistence if they seek labour into the compartments.

If we go deep into these arguments advanced by the Government, it can be without difficulty pointed out that they are fanciful and imaginary rather than real ones. It is needless to discuss the first ground as long as no light has been thrown by the Government on the nature and scope of the abuses ascribed to the poor mute foresters. It is a patent fact that the number of compartments annually sold is too scanty to meet the requirements of all the foresters. From my personal experience I can affirm that the period taken up for felling the woods extends over nearly three months; but owing to an abnormal increase in the number of the wage-receiving classes, this period, too, must necessarily be shortened to some extent. This fact conclusively proves that they will be without labour for the rest of the year, the felled wood being removed with the help of bullocks and by means of cart-loads. To add to their distress their women have no means for earning their bread as the contractors never engage the services of females for felling the wood. To make matters worse their day's remuneration will be reduced below the normal one in the following manner:—Wages are for the most part regulated by competition, that is to say, the labourer tries to get as much as possible in exchange for his labour, and the employer tries to obtain labour at the least cost to himself. This principle of political economy justifies me in saying that the increase in the wage-receiving classes by adding to the number of those amongst whom the wages fund (capital of the country being unaugmented) is distributed, tends to depress wages. This year the circumstance that the number of the wage-receiving classes has abnormally increased must undoubtedly produce a proportionate decline in wages; consequently, the rate of wages is sure to be reduced below the normal one. In fact, I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, that the day's remuneration will hardly enable them to keep the wolf from the door. Thus you will see that their second argument, too, falls to the ground.

In Bassein, the other day, the foresters being oppressed with keen appetite persisted in selling head-loads in the open market as usual, and they did sell them according to their prescribed rights in spite of the remonstrances of the Government authorities present on the spot, and no direct contravention of the Government orders. Whereupon, last Sunday, on the 11th October, the Commissioner, accompanied by the Collector and the Conservator of the Forest, proceeded to Bassein, and he had personal interview with the wild foresters, assembled in large numbers at Gokir, in Bassein, and ultimately succeeded in inducing them with all the powers of persuation at his command to seek labour into the compartments; and he on his part has assured them that he will manage to communnicate to them the final decision of the Bombay Government within a fortnight, the operation of the oppressive rules being suspended by oral directions during the said period.

The suddenness and severity of the misfortunes of the poor people who were thus on the brink of starvation appealed powerfully to the sympathies of all the authorities present there, and especially of the kind-hearted Commissioner, Mr. Lely, who candidly admitted that they had real grievances to complain of, but that he was altogether helpless in the matter since the proclamation was issued by the Bombay Government, who alone had the sole power to modify or revoke it. He was so much moved by compassion on witnessing the miseries of the poor people, who threw their children at his feet, that he distributed a few rupees amongst them.

At this juncture, when the signs of the impending famine are making themselves visible all over the country, we fervently hope that Lord Sundhurst will be graciously pleased to revoke this inopportune and unwise order.

Here I take the opportunity of publicly expressing our thanks to Mr. Patwardnan and Mr. Candy, the Collector, for not enforcing obedience to their orders at the point of the bayonet.—Yours, &c.,

LAKSHMAN BHIKAJI KONDKAR, B.A.

Bassein, Oct. 21.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Buxbury, Lt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, from leave, from England.
Wheatley, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2-3rd Gurkhas, on leave, from Lansdowne.

OCTOBER 20.

Mellis, Lt, Bengal, R Welch Fus, on leave, from Chakrata.
Dobell, Lt, Bengal, R Welch Fus, on leave, from Chakrata.
Dykes, Lt, Bengal, The Cameronian, on leave, from Chanbullia.
Rigby, Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire, from leave, from England.
Bond, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Belgaum.

OCTOBER 21.

Weldon, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire Regt, on leave, from Benares.
Leander, Vety-Lt, Punjab, A V D, from Rawal Pindi.
Fraser, Lt, Punjab, K O S B, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Burke, Vety-Capt, Ms, A V D, en route, to England, from Bellary.
Johnstone, Capt, Ms, D A A G for M, on M C, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 20.

Onslow, Major, Punjab, A J A G, from leave, to Murree.

OCTOBER 21.

Bunbury, Lt, Punjab, 40th Pathans, from leave, to Fort Sandeman.
Parsons, Capt, Bengal, 7th Bengal C, from leave, to Lucknow.
Widdicombe, Lt, Bengal, 9th Gurkhas, from leave, to Lansdowne.
Nichol, Surg-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Bareilly.
Wheatley, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2-3rd Gurkhas, to rejoin, to Lansdowne.
White, Lt, Bengal, 1st B I, from leave, to Jhansi.
Seppings, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd K O York, L I, from leave, to Nasirabad.
Rigby, Lt, Bo, 1st Wiltshire, on leave, to Rangoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. and at Byculla Head-quarters at 8-30 p.m. to-night.

2. The undermentioned member having been transferred to the honorary list is struck off the strength of the Corps from 20th instant:—Gr. F. L. V. Faulconer.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1896.

1. Company drill, at which members of all Adult Companies are invited to attend, will be held at 5-15 p.m., on Monday the 26th instant, on the ground in rear of the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, opposite Head-quarters. Dress—Any. Arms &c., will be issued on the ground.

2. The first parade of the season will take place on Saturday the 7th November. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. for a march out.

3. Until further notice all Commanding Officer's parades will take place at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground and not at the Town Hall.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Regimental Dance fixed for Friday the 23rd instant has been postponed until next month. The date will be notified hereafter.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Hyderabad Residency Orders*, October 15).

Asst Surg D Martin, Asst to the Civil Surg of Amraoti and Offg Civil Surg of the Wun district has been appointed to officiate in charge of the Yeotmol Jail.

Surg-Capt E H Sharman is appointed to the Civil medical charge of the Ellichpur district and Supt of the Dist Jail, Ellichpur, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th July 1896, vice Surg-Capt E H Wright transferred.

Capt F R M C de R Mauduit, an Asst Commr of the 2nd class, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Amraoti district in that capacity.

Mr W G J Peake, Extra Asst Consvr of Forests, in charge of the Kohana Sub-Divn, Ellichpur Divn is appointed to the charge of the Ellichpur Divn as a temporary measure, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th Sept 1896.

Mr M P Walsh, an Extra Asst Commr in the Hyderabad Assigned District, has been granted furlough for one year under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr B Clay, an Asst Cammr of the 3rd class, is transferred to Akola in that capacity.

The following Regimental Orders, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are confirmed as a temporary measure:—

Dated Ellichpur, the 28th Aug 1896.—Lieut K E Nangle to officiate as Adjt as a temporary measure, or until further orders, with effect from the 29th Aug 1896, vice Lieut H P Lane, who vacates the appointment on attaining the rank of Captain.

Dated Ellichpur, the 31st Aug 1896.—Col W H Salmon, having reported his departure this day on 30 days' general leave in India, Captain (temporary Major) C H Macdonald, 2nd-in-Command and Wing Commander, will officiate as Commandant.

Capt H P Lane, Wing Officer, will officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Right Wing Commander in addition to his other duties.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Lancers.—Second Lieut R C Goodfellow, attached to the 10th Regt of Bo (Lt) Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, vice Capt F J Nelson, on furlough.

3rd Infantry.—Lieut E N Davis, Wing Officer, to be Adjt, vice Capt H P Lane, who has vacated on promotion to Captian.

4th Infantry.—Lieut W E E Lloyd, Wing Officer, to be Qrmr vice Lieut F W Rcs, promoted, dated 26th Aug 1896.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

THE second report on the prospects of the cotton crop of the Central Provinces, season 1896, is as under:—

In the year 1894-95 the area under cotton in all districts of the Central Provinces (less the Chhattisgarh and Chanda zamindaris) amounted to 5,95,000 acres. In 1895-96 the corresponding area was 5,40,725 acres, the shrinkage being due to a decline of popularity consequent on the damage done to this corp during a cycle of wet years. Commencing with last year we have apparently entered on a series of dry years with conditions more suitable to the cultivation of this crop. Last season's crop was a true bumper, and judging from the information gathered in the course of my tours and from the export trade, I should state the outturn at not less than 20 to 22 annas. The exports from 1st October 1895 to 19th September 1896 have amounted to 81,140 bales against 56,561, the highest on record in any previous year. The export of the year falls at 60 lbs. per acre under the crop, whereas the Provincial average outturn of cleaned produce is 70 lbs. Allowing then for home consumption, it is not unreasonable to suppose that 100 lbs. of lint to the acre, represented the yield of the past season. Encouraged by the success of the crop, as well as by the good prices attained, the cultivators of these Provinces have, it is estimated, placed some 82,000 more acres under the corp this season. If this forecast prove correct, the area under the crop this year approximates to the average so cropped during the eight preceding years, and there is a natural advance of 15 per cent. on last year's area. The only district from which a contraction of area is reported, is Sambalpur, but the crop is quite unimportant there. As previously reported, the crop was put down under fairly favourable conditions, and germination was, on the whole, successful. But the rainfall during August was exceptionally heavy and continuous. Weeding operations were in consequence retarded, some damage was caused by swamping, and the lower branches of the plants damped off. The season has not then been so propitious as its predecessor, when seasonable rain alternated with opportune breaks during the month of August, and weeding was conducted under most favourable conditions. Since the beginning, however, of September, there has been no rain, and during the first fortnight of that month, the crops recovered rapidly. Apprehensions are now expressed that the continued drought will seriously damage the crop. This is doubtless the case to some extent in the poorer high lying lands, with little depth of soil. But judging from the experience of last year, when very little rain fell after the close of August up to the time of picking, I am disposed to think that the present conditions are not altogether unfavourable to a good yield, though allowance must doubtless be made for the high temparature at present prevailing. It has also to be borne in mind that in most districts the crop was not in so forward a state when the rain ceased as in the previous year, and that it many, therefore, be less prepared to stand a prolonged drought. My impression is that the yield has been somewhat underestimated by most District Officers and that it should not fall far short of 14 anns throughout the Provinces, provided that there is no heavy rain at the end of October or beginning of November when the bolls are opening. The amount available for export should then amount to about 95,000 bales of 3½ cwts.

COTTON PROPECTS.

The second general memorandum on the prospects of the cotton crop of the season 1896, is as follows:—

The conditions differ greatly in the various cotton-growing regions, but in most places the absence of rain is reported to have been seriously injurious to the prospects of the crop, and as there has been no rain except in Madras, since the date of the reports, it must be inferred that the injury apprehended has been realised. The area sown is on the whole in excess of the average, exept in Nothern India. In Bombay the area under the early-sown crop in the Deccan is stated to be 1,064,842 acres, which is 1·2 per cent. more than last year but 11·6 per cent. smaller than the average. In most parts the rain was timely and sufficient when the sowings were made, but the crop was damaged by excessive rain in July and the first half of August, and since the middle of August the cessation of rain has brought about very unfavourable conditions, the crop withering everywhere and prospects being generally bad. The area under the late sown crop is reported at about 3,717,000 acres, most of it in Gujrat, where the area is about the average. In Sind it is well above the average; in the Karnatak less than half the average, the area being only about 398,000 acres. With unimportant exceptions the crop is reported to be in good to fair condition, but everywhere rain is said to be urgently wanted. In Madras the area reported to be sown is 563,400 acres against 696,300, last year and an average of 697,000 acres. [This decrease in area is due to the unfavourable conditions of the season. As in Bombay, the crop is reported to be generally good, but in need of rain. [The report is to the end of September and there has been fair rain since]. In Berar the area sown is 2,295,672 acres, which exceeds the area of last year by about 225,000 acres. This increase is said to be the result of good prices and of rotation of crops. The season commenced well with good rain, but a break followed doing much harm to the crop, and it is said to be withering in some districts. Rain, as in Bombay, is much needed to save the crop from serious injury. As matters stand, in only two districts, Amraoti and Ellichpur, is there a prospect of a 12-anna yield; elsewhere it is estimated not to exceed 8 annas. In the Central Provinces the area sown is estimated at 623,000 acres, being about 82,000 acres more than last season, and about the average. Sowings were effected in fairly favourable conditions, which continued, though not so good as those of 1895, into September. The absence of rain in that month, at first beneficial to the crop has been so prolonged that apprehensions are now expressed of serious damage. The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, however, expresses his own opinion that conditions are not altogether unfavourable to a good yield. He thinks that it should not fall below a 14-anna rate for the whole province in which case the quantity available for export would be about 65,000 bales of 3½ cwt. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is 10 per cent. smaller than the average, and the continued drought and dry west in September have been disastrous except in irrigated tracts. Taking 100 to represent a full average, the condition of the crop only reaches 75 in one division (Meerut) and 70 in Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand; elsewhere it varies from 30 to 50. This was up to the end of September, and unfortunately there has been no improvement since—rather the reverse. In the Punjab the area estimated to have been sown is 925,600 acres, which is 4 per cent. less than the estimate first made and 20 per cent less than the area finally estimated to have been sown last season. It is, however, a larger area than the average, by 8 per cent. The decline is in the unirrigated tracts and is due to the absence of rain. The condition of the crop is said to be fair to good, especially on irrigated land, except in Delhi, where, it is expected, the yield will be poor and the quality bad. The crop on irrigated land generally is fair, but on unirrigated land it is on the whole bad.

THE INDIGO OUTLOOK.

The first general memorandum on the indigo crop, of the season 1896, is given below:—

This summary includes the first report on the crop in Bengal and Madras, the second forecast for the Panjab, and the final forecast for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Lower Bengal the weather was on the whole unfavourable in the early part of the season, insufficient rain alternating with floods. An unusually long period of dry weather in the spring was followed in June by a cyclonic storm, which did much damage, but there was good rain in August and September. The season in Behar was generally unfavourable for the first cutting of the plant; and although unusually dry weather benefited the second cutting, the drought has left the soil more or less deficient in moisture for next year's crop. Some showers fell in the eastern districts in September, but in many parts of Chapra and the west of Behar generally there was hardly any rain. The area estimated to have been sown with indigo during the season amounts to 603,300 acres against an average of 633,900 arces and an approximate area of 624,200 acres in 1895, being about 5 pet cent less than the average and about 3½ per cent less than last year's area. The outturn is estimated at 65 per cent. in 1896, against 85 per cent in 1895, of an average outturn.

The important indigo-growing districts in Bengal, including about 93 per cent of the average area under the crop, are those mentioned below:—

	Estimated area in 1896.	Estimated outturn in 1896, the average being taken as=100.
Jessore	17,500	87½
Nadia	57,300	62½
Midnapur	48,700	62½
Malda	10,000	52½
Murshidabad	51,300*	75
Purnea	46,000	62½
Muzaffarpur	137,000*	40½
Darbhanga	70,300	62½
Saran	51,000*	50
Champaran	48,000	93½
Monghyr	11,900	75
Bhagalpur	13,000	87½

* Last year's figures reproduced, no estimate having been made for this year.

Messrs. William Moran & Co., of Calcutta write as follows of the crop in a circular recently published:—We are also now in a position to give our first estimate of the corp in Lower Bengal of this season, totals of the various districts amounting to 15,750 factory maunds against 25,772 factory maunds last year. Lower Bengal concerns have had to contend against unfavourable circumstances throughout the season, and were already handicapped by the low state of the rivers last year, and consequent insufficient inundation. There was an unusually long period of dry weather in the spring, and in the month of June considerable damage was done to the crop in Murshidabad and neighbourhood by a cyclonic storm, from the effects of which the plant never quite recovered. A serious flood was reported in the district of Purnea in July, which had the effect of materially reducing the outturn from that district. Returns from Bhagalpur compare most favourably with last year's outturn, but it must not be forgotten that the Bhagalpur total of last year was a poor one in comparison with the other districts of Lower Bengal. The season in Behar has been generally a disappointing one. Owing to the failure of the rains last autumn, the moisture in the ground for sowing was deficient; and the cold weather having been followed by an unprecedentedly long period of uninterrupted drought, accompanied by hot west winds, a very large proportion of the young plant was lost, and the crops that remained were generally stunted and small. From returns received from the various factories we estimate the outturn from first cuttings in Behar at 37,000 maunds, against an estimate at this time last year of 32,500 maunds. Generally speaking, the returns from Champaran and the north of Tirhut are the most satisfactory, Chapra and South Tirhut being considerably worse, and Monghyr perhaps the worst of all. The prospects of the khunti crop are at present endangered by the want of rain, none having fallen in many parts of Behar for more than three weeks.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The germination of the seed is reported to have been good and the prospects generally very favourable up to July; but the rainfall was scanty and its distribution uneven. The crop therefore generally suffered considerably in growth, and the produce was smaller than last season. The area under indigo in the Gangetic Doab, in which tract the plant is largely cultivated with the aid of canal irrigation, was, according to the return published by the Canal Department, 307,810 acres up to the end of July compared with 237,053 acres in the preceding year, shewing an increase of 30 per cent. In the Eastern and Central districts, outside the Doab, where indigo is grown either dry or with well irrigation, the area has remained almost stationary amounting to 104,330 acres against 105,049 in the preceding year.

The total area and outturn are—

	Area, acres.	Outturn, Fy. Mds.
Average of 5 years ending 1894	313,000	46,506
1895	342,122	50,690
1896	412,176	61,070

The extended cultivation this year is attributed to the high prices realised in 1895.

Punjab.—Indigo is grown entirely on irrigated lands in the seven districts—namely, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Muzaffargarh—from which returns are received. There was a decrease in the estimated area sown up to October—namely, 91,200 acres, which is 15·8 per cent less than the area sown in the corresponding period of 1895, and 12·5 per cent less than the area returned in the final forecast of 1895. The decrease is everywhere due to scanty rainfall. The condition of the standing crop is generally fair; it is estimated that the yield will be rather smaller than the average.

Madras.—The area sown up to August amounts to 200,600 acres, being 9 per cent more than the average, but 12·5 per cent less than the area sown in the corresponding period in 1895 which was, however, an abnormal year. The increase has occurred in northern Nellore and Kistna, the area sown in the remaining districts having fallen off. The condition of the crop is generally good, but it needs rain.

Bombay and Sind.—The local authorities are of opinion that the cultivation of indigo is not of sufficient importance to require the collection of information on the condition and prospects of the crop.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN HYDERABAD.

A MEMORANDUM on the Abstract Return of births and deaths regist

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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

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American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

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Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6 Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS. One hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 21.

ABOUT £900,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday for North America; and the price of the English Funds declined one half per cent., to 107 5-8; while Indian Sterling Loan advanced ¼ per cent., to 117. No further change was made either in the Bank rate or in the market rates of discount. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-8th per cent. higher, at £60 1-8. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 30 1-8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101¼; Paris Exchange on London being unaltered.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 2,010,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. In East Indian Cotton, Broach of all grades and Tinnivelly's were 1-32d. per lb. lower. The market closed quiet; Surats easier; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 20,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday remained at 7 15-16 cents per lb.; but January Futures were 3 points higher, at 7·94 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 67,000 bales; and the figures for the three seasons to date now give the following comparison:—

	1897.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	67,000	57,000	73,000
Three days' do.	185,000	165,000	213,000
Since 1st September	1,843,000	1,221,000	1,507,000

To-day has again been a blank day here in Cotton as far as exporters are concerned, no purchases for their account; but the Mills have purchased 1,300 bales, made up of 400 Jalna, at Rs. 185; 200 each of Sajeen, at Rs. 190; Bhownugger, at Rs. 175; and Bengal, at Rs. 153¼-68; 150 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 178; and 150 New Bengal, at Rs. 166 to Rs. 171 per candy. The market has remained steady with prices unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have both remained steady in tone, with a moderate amount of business reported; but with no further movement in prices in either market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	463 bales.
Wheat	25,090 cwts.
Linseed	5,141 "
Rapeseed	10,752 "
Gingelly	4,517 "
Castorseed	6,402 "
Rice	5,995 "

FREIGHTS.—The Azamor (s) ready in harbour, has been chartered to cover old engagements at 16s. per ton; and freights for prompt loading are firmer. Retail business has been done in the ready steamers "Langbank" and "Azamor" at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 1 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates advanced 1-16d. all round from the above quotations, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2½d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 21-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	154	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 101¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and at 101 3-16 for the new settlement, with a weak feeling; but an improvement afterwards took place, and closing rates were 101 7-16 and 101 3-8 in the two positions, respectively; with Threes quoted at 99, nominal.

SHARES.—To-day the movement in the market has again been downward, more especially in Mill Scrip. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 20 lower at Rs. 1,360 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th October, 1896, as compared with the Statement of 5th October, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	October 5. Rs. A. P.	October 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000 0 0	72,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,77,27,923 11 7	1,85,22,144 0 6
Other Deposits, &c.	6,01,98,817 13 4	5,70,81,370 7 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,73,914 14 10	2,46,958 9 0
Sundries	26,25,445 1 8	26,46,506 13 9
	Rs. 10,80,27,101 9 5	10,56,99,979 14 6
ASSETS.	**Rs. A. P.**	**Rs. A. P.**
Government Securities	57,96,476 0 0	54,74,286 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	86,83,127 4 0	86,83,127 4 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised securities	99,51,353 8 1	1,17,21,144 4 10
Credits do. do.	1,92,07,382 5 5	1,90,72,099 12 2
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,19,06,415 12 0	3,22,85,106 14 2
Balances with other Banks	9,21,379 1 3	4,88,448 13 8
Bullion	2,859 11 4	2,799 11 4
Dead Stock	13,25,790 15 11	13,26,115 0 6
Stamps	9,212 1 6	8,813 15 2
Sundries	13,59,430 3 11	13,61,058 7 4
Cash, &c., at Head Office	95,71,424 5 9	86,41,587 7 11
Do. at Branches	1,92,89,248 4 3	1,66,32,342 3 5
	Rs. 10,80,27,101 9 5	10,56,99,979 14 6

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 10th October, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	14,03,517	Inc.
Do. at Branches	6,06,296	Dec.
Other Deposits	31,14,447	do.
Post Bills	26,956	do.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	3,22,190	Dec.
Loans	17,09,791	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	1,35,283	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	3,81,691	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	9,29,839	Dec.
Do. at Branches	26,55,906	do.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 17th October, 1896:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,46,402	3,07,913	5,953	4,59,968
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490½ Miles.	...	...	...	3,94,316
Increase				65,652

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 3rd October 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	29,576	44,002	...	14,466	9,778	...
Parcels, &c.	65,893	52,854	13,039	...	1,67,911	...
Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other earnings	3,537	3,367	170	...	3,770	...
Total for week	98,966	1,00,223	..	1,257	...	...
Aggregate	1168,734	987,275	...	...	1,81,459	...

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to Chinn interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunnan and Shuenwei.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 20.

10 p.m.	81·3

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 21.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	84·4
2 p.m.	87·5
4 p.m.	86·6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DENNYS—October 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain W. A. B. Denny, 28th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

HARCOURT—October 12, at Mhow, Alice, wife of Sergeant W. Harcourt, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), of a son.

JORDAN—October 14, at Comilla, the wife of Surgeon-Captain J. G. Jordan, I. M. S., of a daughter.

MAIN October 14, at Sagmootea Tea Estate Nowgong, Assam, the wife of Chas Main Manager, of a son.

MCCONAGHEY—October 15, at Lucknow, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. McConaghey, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, of a son.

RODWELL—October 16, at Bellary, the wife of Comdr. H. Rodwell, of a daughter.

SOUTHEY—October 8, at Hyderabad, Sind, the wife of Lieutenant W. M. Southey, 1st Baluch L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELPHINSTONE—HARLEY—October 13, at Trinity Church, Rajahmundry, by the Rev. Arthur Brittain, M.A., Graham Warburton Elphinstone, Indian Civil Service, eldest surviving son of Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., to Susan, youngest daughter of H. C. M. Harley, Esq., of Madanapalle.

FULTON—MOORHEAD—October 14, at Christ Church, Simla, by Ven'ble Archdeacon Spens, William, only son of the late George Fulton, of Glasgow, to Nora, third daughter of Major J. Moorhead, of Simla.

KIRBY—WILSON—October 14, by the Rev Arthur Logsdail, at the Anglican Church, Chakradhapore, Singbhoom, Charles Thomas, eldest surviving son of Joseph Kirby, Esq., of Maldon, Essex, England, and of Darjeeling, India, to Elsie Blanche, daughter of George William Wilson Esq., of 140, Grosvenor Square, Sydney, Australia.

DEATH.

MOOR—October 1, at Calcutta, of heat apoplexy, Thos. Hamilton Moor, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Moor, of London, aged 53.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1896.

IF the reports current in Paris and Berlin that diplomatic action is contemplated with a view to the opening of the Dardanelles be well founded, a new and very interesting phase of the Eastern question is about to begin. From the year 1453 when Muhammad the Conqueror took Constantinople by storm, and made that city the capital of the Ottoman Empire, the Sultans have closed the passage of the Straits to the warships of all nations. The right to do so was never questioned, for the power to enforce the claim to the sovereignty of the internal waters around the capital was for centuries too formidable to be disputed. It was formally recognised by the Treaty of Paris, which even made its enforcement obligatory on the Sultan; and the provision was renewed at the Congress of Berlin. The object of the Powers, and especially of Great Britain and France, in maintaining the closure of the Straits against all vessels of war except those of Turkey was to prevent the Russian fleet from menacing Constantinople and overawing the Sultan. It was obvious that if the passage of the Straits were permitted to the warships of foreign Powers a Russian squadron might at any moment drop anchor under the windows of the Seraglio and make the Sultan a prisoner in his Palace. Something of the kind had been done during the Napoleonic wars by a British fleet, which sailed up to Dardanelles and anchored in the Bosphorus to present the Sultan with an ultimatum summoning him to dismiss the French Ambassador. The Porte was in consternation, as there appeared to be no means of defence at hand. General Sebastiani, the French Ambassador, volunteered to organise the forces available. He took from the arsenal all the cannon he found therein, including old trophies and obsolete guns, and proceeded to mount them in hastily-constructed batteries to cut off the retreat of the British squadron. The Admiral seeing what was intended withdrew his ships before the preparations to close the Straits behind him were complete. It is self-evident that if the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus be now opened to the warships of all nations the Sultan will no longer be safe in his capital, or at all events not so safe as his predecessors were, and as he himself has been until the recent troubles furnished the Powers with an excuse for requiring the presence of additional guardships in the vicinity of the capital.

The proposal that the guardships should be doubled was made by Austria at the suggestion of Russia. The proposal was stubbornly resisted by Abdul Hamid, although strongly pressed by Sir Philip Currie, and it was more than suspected that the refusal was encouraged by a Russian Embassy. Eventually, on the return of M. Nelidoff after a brief absence, a private interview with the Sultan resulted in the issue of the long withheld firman, permitting each Embassy to bring up a second guardship as a temporary measure. The initiative in respect to the far bigger question of the opening of the Straits to foreign warships is attributed to Great Britain, France, and Russia. It is stated that the Sultan's personal safety and the integrity of his dominions are to be guaranteed. Personal protection can only mean that restrictions will be placed on the anchoring of war vessels within cannon shot of the Yildiz Kiosk. The practical value of a paper guarantee is more than doubtful. The Sultan of Zanzibar twice found it inconvenient to have to answer requests preferred—in the first instance, by Sir Bartle Frere, and in the second by a German diplomatic agent, from the quarter-decks of men-of-war within pistol shot of his Palace. However, Constantinople is not Zanzibar. The Sultan of Turkey has 15,000 guards in the vicinity of his palace, and 425,000 men under arms. He would not be absolutely without resource if foreign war vessels were to suddenly assume a threatening attitude or even bombard the capital. Such an experiment could only be ventured upon by a British naval force that had secured its communications by leaving a strong force to hold the defences of the Dardanelles. Captain Spencer Wilkinson shows that the defences of the Dardanelles are so strong that they could only be forced by ironclads prepared to incur losses that might be very heavy, but no collier or transport could follow unless the forts were taken and held by a large military force. A fleet in the Sea of Marmora thus situated would be caught in a trap, for it could not replenish its ammunition or re-coal and would soon run short of food supplies. The Russian Black Sea fleet would be better off, as a military expedition could be sent from Odessa or Sebastopol to take the defences of the Bosphorus in the rear and establish communication with the ships. Still, when all is said the Sultan's position would unquestionably be changed for the worse by the opening of the Straits to all the navies of the world. He would no longer be able to feel that he was secure in his own house. This seems to be implied in the proposed undertaking that his Majesty's personal safety and the integrity of his territory shall be guaranteed. The fact that such a proposal is being understood to emanate from Great Britain in concert with France and Russia indicates fully clearly that Lord Salisbury does not see his way to insist on the deposition of the present Sultan, as recommended by Mr. Gladstone and so many others as the first step to reform in Turkey.

IN the vast expanse of coast line stretching from the Malacca Straits right round to the blue waters of the Mediterranean there is not a single shipping emporium of importance where vessels from Bombay are not liable to detention for periods which may be extended indefinitely if any cases of bubonic fever exist on board. At every large shipping centre on the Western coast line of Asia, and in several ports in Europe and Africa as well, our vessels will have to prove their freedom from disease, and if the proof is not satisfactory the port authorities will be able to detain them for a period that may be extended almost indefinitely. It is satisfactory to observe, however, that in assenting to the imposition of quarantine at Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon, the Government of India has made the condition that if no case of bubonic fever is on board, pratique is to be granted, whether the vessel carries a qualified medical man or not. But what is given with one hand is taken away with the other, since such pratique is to be granted "at the discretion of the Health Officer." This qualification may be necessary, but it makes it possible for a vessel having no cases on board to be kept waiting for some days. Recent experience in Bengal has shown that it is not every Health Officer who can combine watchfulness and precaution with coolness and sound judgment at times when risks of a visitation of unusual disease exist. It may be expected, however, that the discretionary powers given to the Health Officers of the principal Indian ports will be wisely exercised. When free entry has been given in one port, it cannot be denied in others, unless meanwhile a case of the bubonic fever has occurred on board. The rule laid down by the Government of India is that pratique granted at Colombo (where no business will be done with any vessel until eight days after its departure from Bombay), will be recognised at Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon, and the same rule applies to pratique granted at any one of these three Ports. For the present the quarantine rules will not be imposed at the smaller ports, so that a part of the coasting trade will remain unaffected.

The total value of the trade of Bombay coastwise with Indian ports, British and foreign, was last year twenty-four and a-half crores of rupees, or nearly one-fourth of our entire seaward commerce. About one-third of our coasting trade is with the four large ports—Karachi, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon—where quarantine has been imposed. The sea exports from Bombay to these places were last year valued at five crores and thirty-seven lakhs, while the imports therefrom come to nearly four crores. Of the smaller Indian ports Goa is the only place where quarantine is enforced. Seeing that the trade therewith is mainly in cooks and butlers who go and come in large numbers, the restriction is no doubt a wise one. The trade returns give no particulars in regard to this particular branch of traffic, an omission which may be accounted for by the difficulty often experienced in estimating the value of these domestics. Apart altogether from this trade, however, the imports from Goa last year were valued at one crore and fifteen and a-half lakhs of rupees, as against one crore and three lakhs in the previous year. The increase took place in spite of the disorganisation of ordinary pursuits which resulted from recent political upheavals in the little remnant of what was once a mighty Portuguese empire in India. But the explanation is that the imports consisted for the most part of produce brought from the Southern Maratha country and other districts above the ghauts, taken by rail to Marmagoa, and thence shipped to Bombay. The course of the trade has, however, now been almost entirely diverted by an agreement come to some months back between the authorities of the Southern Maratha and the G. I. P. Railway to take merchandise from the districts affected at exceptionally low rates. The result has been to deprive the Portuguese State Railway of the greater part of its traffic. Hence the imports from Goa by sea during the present year will be very much smaller than they were last year. The principal item will doubtless be that of cocoanuts, which are now the staple exports of Portuguese India. The exports to Goa last year were about fifty-two lakhs of rupees in value as against fifty-three and a-quarter lakhs in 1894-95. They mainly consisted of cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, and were divided between Indian produce and foreign merchandise in the proportion of two to three. The port founded by the discoverers of the Cape route to India is now scarcely ever visited by a vessel from the West, and she obtains her "Europe goods" from Bombay.

THE infinity of artifices foreign traders will resort to in their competition with the Britisher, is again well illustrated in the reports on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act just published in the current *Gazette of India*. The imposition of import duties has naturally been followed by closer attention on the part of the largely augmented customs staff, and the revelation of many infringements has been the result. In all provinces, except Sind, this increase has been noticeable, Bombay being most noteworthy on account of its increase. Here extra vigilance has been exercised, and the staff has reported on multitudinous cases in which Japanese enterprise has been accompanied with extraordinary business-like ingenuity. For now Japan is at peace and is developing its industries, it is remarkable the aptitude the Japanese shows for sharp trading. He has a failing for affixing marks calculated to mislead the buyer on his wares. On his pencils he stamps the legend "The English Pencils of the Eagle Pencil Manufacturing Company, New York," while on his clocks he writes "The Waterbury Clock Company, U. S. A." His umbrellas and matches bear English names, and his soaps, French and other expressions calculated to deceive the unwary. Japanese jerseys bear the words "Best Merino." Of course, Japanese caligraphy is totally different from that in use in the East, and the Japanese merchant cannot be expected to have an acquaintance with Roman characters. But some of his goods have been confiscated, and others released only on payment of a heavy fine to the Customs, so the Japanese trader may shortly find it worth while to abstain from decorating his merchandise with signs he does not understand. But the Japanese is not the greatest sulprit. The pushing German is most frequently found tripping. He sends out cards of cotton thread marked "Warranted 50 yards," which will be found only to contain eight or ten. He favours us with goods printed with English words simulating British make. He sends out imitation gold and silver thread which the fingers of the workmen of the fatherland have wrought, and calls it Russian, since the Russian variety fetches a higher price. Some gold thread this year was imported with labels applied to it in exact imitation of the labels originally and still generally applied to thread manufactured in Russia, which have in consequence come to be commonly taken by the retail dealer and consumer to indicate Russian manufacture. Thread manufactured in that country is noted for its excellence and realises a higher price than that manufactured in Germany.

Not only was the design on the Russian labels imitated, but also the inscription in Russian, including the name "Moscow." On some labels there was a statement in English of German manufacture, while on others there were two different statements as to origin, one indicating German and the other Russian manufacture. The statement of German manufacture was in each case in English, while that of Russian manufacture was on some labels in English, such as "Manufactured by Ivan Shamshin's successor, Moscow," and on others in Persian, namely, "Gold thread manufactured in the town of Moscow in Russia." Persian is the language commonly in use in Peshawar, for which place the thread was mostly imported, and the use of that language on the label to indicate Russian manufacture clearly shows an intention to dispose of the thread as manufactured in that country. When

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[LONDON, OCT. 21.

Lord Rosebery, speaking yesterday at Colchester, ridiculed the proposal made in Mr. Leonard Courtney's late speech, that the British should evacuate Cyprus and Egypt. He fully concurred in Lord Salisbury's Eastern policy, and was convinced that isolated action on the part of Great Britain would add to the horrors of a European war and further massacres of Armenians.

THE PORTE AGAIN THREATENED BY THE AMBASSADORS.

The Foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople have threatened serious measures in the event of the Porte failing to release an Armenian, whose release was promised, but who has since been condemned to death.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

The anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar is being celebrated on a large scale in London, to-day, under the auspices of the Navy League.

Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square is entwined with a colossal wreath from the top to the bottom, and the statue is bedecked with flags.

Great crowds are assembled in the square, and patriotic speeches are being made.

Mr. Goschen declined to accede to the request of the League to lend a Guard-of-Honour of Marines and blue jackets.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The newspapers in discussing the movement, concur that nothing hostile to foreigners is implied, and that it is only the awakening of the nation to the importance of the Navy.

THE EXCHANGE OF ROYAL VISITS.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have arranged to pay a visit to the Tzar next summer.

A NEW KNIGHT.

Mr. J. Maclean, the Chief Justice of Calcutta, has been gazetted a Knight.

PROPOSED OPENING OF THE DARDANELLES.

Owing to certain words having been dropped in transmission and since received, our message sent out last night should read as follows :—

Reports are current at Paris and Berlin which foreshadow joint diplomatic action of Great Britain, France, and Russia to secure the opening of the Dardanelles to foreign warships.

The Sultan's personal protection and the integrity of his dominions would be guaranteed, and it is added that the Sultan would not be averse to the proposal, which would, however, necessitate a European Conference being held.

THE LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

The resignation of Mr. Harvey James, Secretary, Legislative Department, will have effect from November 7th. He probably proceeds then to England, a few months being required there on private affairs.

Mr. Macpherson, his successor, does not return to India as early as was formerly settled, and will take over charge at Calcutta towards the end of November.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Most members of the Executive Council will go on tour after leaving Simla, arriving in Calcutta early in December.

Mr. Chalmers, Law Member, visits Bombay and Madras ; Mr. Woodburn also visits Madras. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, after meeting the Viceroy at Delhi, proceeds on tour to the frontier, as originally proposed, but it is doubtful till now.

END OF THE SIMLA SEASON.

Signs of the end of the Simla Season are already very marked. The down rush continues, and Simla will soon be left to the winter.

A SEVERE AND EARLY WINTER.

The weather is cloudy and wintry-looking, snow lies on the inner range, and there are prospects of an early and severe winter.

SCARCITY AT PATNA.

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The Officiating Commissioner, Patna Division, writes to the Bengal Government : "I cannot say that scarcity actualy prevails, or that famine is imminent in any [illegible] division ; but if no rain [illegible] which [illegible] doubt [illegible] of the September quarter. The amount of [illegible] balance for abroad during the week [illegible] quarter of a million, but the reduc- [illegible] serve was upwards of two millions, the [illegible] thereby reduced to a trifle over twenty- [illegible] The coin and bullion item decreased [illegible] quarters of a million while there was an [illegible] the note circulation of over a [illegible] quarter. The applications by the [illegible] distance at the Bank are shown [illegible] comparatively trifling, the addition [illegible] securities being only slightly above [illegible] half. The outflow of cash to [illegible] however, has prevented market [illegible] greatly benefiting from the accom- [illegible] modated, the other deposits of bank- [illegible] a decrease of £193,171. The [illegible] however, are of little significance, [illegible] be rectified next week.

[illegible] the text of the new form of the [illegible] the conventional language of [illegible] proposed new official vocabulary [illegible] International Telegraph Conference [illegible] recently :—" Articles VIII.— [illegible] language is that composed of words [illegible] of its own, but which to- [illegible] comprehensible sentences in any [illegible] maybe used in telegraphic [illegible] words of this language [illegible] than ten characters of the [illegible] proper names cannot be [illegible] in whole or in part, in [illegible] kept with their ordinary [illegible] over, that those proper [illegible] found in the official voca- [illegible] words. (4.) The office [illegible] be sent may demand [illegible] code to prove that the [illegible] preceding paragraphs [illegible] (5.) Beginning with a [illegible] next conference, all the [illegible] forms written in code [illegible] the official code drawn [illegible] Manual of Telegraphic [illegible] after expanded."

[illegible] of the American [illegible] importance to [illegible] Mercantile [illegible] Mercantile [illegible] Chicago Market

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 2.

ACCORDING to the *Handels Museum*, there is an ever-increasing consumption of American cottons in Africa, considerable quantities having been imported during the last four years. During last year, 26,250,000 yards of coarse American cotton tissues were imported. It is principally the east coast which has offered the best market for these goods, while the markets of the west coast are monopolised by English and German houses. On the coast of the Red Sea, as far as Somali, American cottons are in great demand. The uses of these articles by the natives are very simple and primitive. To cover their nakedness, they take a piece about 12 yards long, which they roll round their loins, bringing it over the right shoulder, and fastening it to the girdle. A tissue of somewhat finer description is used as a mantle or tunic, and this kind of article does not, it is said, cost more than a few pence. Cottons were formerly shipped in bales by sailing vessels, and in small quantities, according to the demands at the place of consumption, but this method of transport has of late completely changed. At the present time cottons are shipped on steamers and in much larger quantities. The vessels unload at Aden, where the distribution of the merchandise is effected for the various parts of the east coast. American cottons have, it is said, a brilliant future before them, not only on the east and west coasts of Africa, but also in the interior of the dark continent.

The revenue returns for the past quarter are less encouraging than those for the previous quarter. Whereas for the first quarter of the year there was a gain over the corresponding quarter of 1895 of £1,628,050, there has been a net decrease for the past quarter of £365,000. For the six months, however, there is still a gain over the revenue for the first half of last year of £1,263,000. It is therefore not at all improbable, although it is too early yet to make an attempt at forecasting the year's results, that the moderate estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be exceeded. The chief falling off for the quarter has been that of £589,900 in Excise, and £159,578 in Customs, while the decrease in the revenue from stamps has only declined £90,000. Apart from these three items all sources of revenue have increased, though the improvement is on a reduced scale. Of course it must be remembered that the comparison with the September quarter last year is with a period when the receipts were on an exceedingly large scale, and a period also which enjoyed the advantages of a decided revival of trade and outbreak of speculation on the Stock Exchange. For the half-year customs and excise together have yielded an increased revenue, compared with 1895-96, to the amount of £566,000, whereas the Budget estimate of the total increase for the year was only £464,000.

British Consuls abroad are continually telling business men of this country of the uselessness of sending circulars and price lists to the Continent in a language absolutely unknown to those for whom the information is intended. The Consul at Naples refers to the uselessness of English firms sending Consulates circulars in the English language. If instead of this they were to send them in Italian, with the prices of the goods marked in Italian lire, and the cost of transport and delivery marked in the same way, the Consuls would be able to circulate them among merchants and landowners, and this would greatly facilitate the exchange of commodities. When appealed to, we do not suppose that the average Englishman would attempt to defend the system condemned by the Naples Consulate. In spite of that, however, large sums are spent annually in the production of bulky and expensive catalogues, which are forwarded at a heavy rate of postage to persons entirely ignorant of the language in which they are written. Even where translations are made, the mention of English weights and measures in a country where kilogrammes, metres, and litres are the standard is worse than useless. It is a sign of great ignorance on the part of those adopting such a method of advertising, and ought to be condemned as such on every possible occasion by those desirous of seeing an improvement in the nation's commercial equipment.

It is no matter of surprise that discount rates in the open market should be falling away seeing that the market has become flooded with floating cash. In addition to the release of the million of Japanese money referred to below a further million was set free by the maturing of New South Wales Treasury Bills. The dividends on the Funds, to be distributed next week, have only been anticipated to the extent of a million and a half, and the prospect, therefore, is that the supply of cash will shortly prove much larger than can be profitably employed, and that rates therefore must continue to decline, in the absence of a resumption of exports of gold on a large scale either to the Continent or to the United States. The decline in discount rates here has already adversely affected foreign rates of exchange, and while for the moment the inquiry for New York has ceased sight must not be lost of the fact that the rise in the price of wheat may so affect the exchange as to bring about a revival of an inquiry for that quarter. It is more than probable, therefore, if the present decline in rates continues that we shall again begin to lose gold. The market was not quite prepared for the further release of a million of the Japanese money now lodged at the Bank of England, and it came somewhat as a surprise. This reduces the total of Japanese money now held by the Bank to about 9½ millions. It is understood that another release of a million will be made within the next week or ten days. It would, therefore, appear that the distribution of this money will be at a more rapid rate than has hitherto been the case.

The movements shown in this week's Bank of England return are almost entirely attributable to the customary internal requirements for currency at

The Letter" of September 14 says that "outside" business was absolutely "nils." and that the prospect did not encourage any hope of an improvement before the November election. "Under these circumstances," it is added, "there is little chance for any permanent improvement in prices, as the local crowd has control and will pound the market every time it gets up a little. The Government report makes the condition of spring and winter wheat 74·6, against 75·4 a year ago. Taking 15·7 as a full average crop per acre, we figure the crop will be 406,500,000 bushels. There is considerable discrepancy in this estimate as figured by different statisticians, some figuring as low as 394,000,000 bushels, and from that up to our figures. We believe, however, our figures will be proved correct. This is about 8,000,000 less than was estimated a month ago, and is not 'bearish.' It has become the fashion, however, to sell wheat off on every Government report, no matter what it shows, and this proved no exception to the rule, the market selling off about ½c. the morning following the report. This was followed later, however, by a rally of almost 2c., on stronger cables, large export demand, and urgent covering by 'shorts.'" The following table shows the estimated crop for this year in comparison with the yields in the three previous years as officially reported :—

	Bushels.
1896	406,500,000
1895	467,103,000
1894	460,267,000
1893	396,131,000

The market for maize had been steady. On the basis of the Government report, a yield of 2,102,000 bushels is estimated for. The total falls 118,000,000 bushels below the estimate of a month ago, and about 50,000,000 bushels less than last year's yield. It is pointed out, however, that the supply will still be enormous, especially when the stock of old maize is taken into account ; the old maize still on hand being estimated at 445,000,000 bushels on September 1, as against 86,000,000 bushels on the corresponding date last year.

The Acting Consul-General at Odessa, in his report on the trade of the past year, dated July 17 last, writes with regard to the projected water-way between the Baltic and Black Seas :— The connexion of the Baltic and Black Seas by a water-way to extend from Riga along the Rivers Dwina, Beresina, and Dnieper to Kherson, is still under consideration. The latter project has for some time been occupying the attention of the Russian press. Were the scheme ever to be realised, all other extensive works ever undertaken in the country, including the Siberian Railway, would be completely thrown into the shade. Such a water-way would probably do more towards developing the coasting trade than any other enterprise, while, in the event of war, Russia would be able to transfer her entire fleet from the Baltic to the Black Sea, or *vice versa*. It would appear, however, that persons more or less conversant with the actual conditions under which this scheme would have to be carried out, are of opinion that the difficulties to be contended with have been much under-estimated. The greatest, perhaps, of these difficulties lies in the fact that at certain seasons of the year the rivers above referred to contain but little water, while at others they swell to a surprising degree. A well-known Russian writer, in an article written by him in 1892, gives a description of the rapids "Porogi" on the Dnieper. He states that these rapids present almost insurmountable obstacles in the way of navigation, and that the amount of labour entailed in the construction of a canal navigable both ways would be enormous at this one point alone, while to cope with the immense volume of water that sweeps over these rapids during high water in spring would probably be found to be altogether impracticable. The only alternative, therefore, would seem to be the construction of a canal with a system of locks to run parallel with the river past the rapids. From a monetary point of view such an undertaking is likewise impracticable, since to construct a water-way with a uniform depth of even eight or nine (Russian newspapers speak of 25 and 30) would require a fabulous amount of capital. To embark on an undertaking so difficult seems all the more surprising when we come to consider that the Volga and Don are waiting to be connected at Tsaritzin, where the distance is comparatively small, the railway between these two points measuring about 50 miles. This canal would link together the Black Sea and Caspian, and would be invaluable to trade.

The slackness of demand for new shipping which was experienced by Scotch shipbuilders during July and August gave way early in September to a somewhat more active inquiry, and in the first half of the past month the contracts entered into were of considerable importance. Although fewer orders have been placed since then, the total tonnage for which engagements were made during September reaches a fair amount. Unless, however, the improvement should be at least maintained, the quantity of work in hand at the close of the present year is likely to be seriously reduced. The new tonnage ordered since the end of August is estimated at 30,000 tons. Even this is less than the actual outturn, since the aggregate capacity of the vessels launched within the same period was 37,234 tons. Amongst these was a steamer of 5,300 tons for the British India Steam Navigation Company, one of 5,600 tons for the Castle Mail Packets Company, one of 3,000 tons for a French shipowner, and one of 2,800 tons for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. The total tonnage launched to the end of September this year reaches 285,949 tons, against 287,088 tons in the corresponding period of 1895 and 271,055 tons in 1894.

In a review of the cotton trade for September, a Manchester writer remarks that the aggregate of business done in most of the leading sections of the cloth market has been utterly inadequate to the requirements of manufacturers who, as a rule, have had to rely upon former contracts. When these have been completed they have either had to accept orders at slight advances compared with the enhanced cost of production, to make to stock, to run short time, or to stop their looms. Makers of light goods and of fine fabrics from Egyptian cotton have been relatively the best of in respect of orders. Business in shirtings and heavy goods made from American cotton has been very slack. Many looms are stopped and some sheds are running short time in Blackburn, Darwen, Nelson, Colne, and the Rosendale and Whitworth valleys. Transactions for Calcutta have been quite exceptional. A somewhat better market in Bombay, has led to business in staples, light bleaching cloths, and dhooties, while fancies and specialities have also been moved. Kurrachee has taken some narrow cloths. Business for Madras in wide shirtings and light fabrics has now and again been spoken of. Limits for China staples have been low compared with the rise in the price of the raw material, and only exceptionally has trade been done. Trade for Japan has been checked by the cost of laying down goods there. For Persia and some of the smaller Eastern markets buying for urgent requirements has now and again been noticed. A quiet trade has been done for Egypt and some of the less important Mediterranean ports. Political troubles in Constantinople have prevented buyers operating for that market, and shipments of goods have often had to be kept back for financial reasons. When able to do so to advantage, South and Central American buyers have from time to time effected purchases for some of the markets there. Poor progress has been made at satisfactory prices by Burnley makers, and looms are said to be running to stock. Prices offered for printing and finishing cloths of Cheshire makes have not often shown a margin on the day's cost. The position of spinners, though better than that of manufacturers, has been trying. Quotations have been raised in sympathy with American cotton, but manufacturers have made so little progress with sales of cloth that they have had no encouragement to buy yarns, except from hand to mouth. Medium qualities of wefts have been relatively scarce, and full prices have had to be paid for the prompt delivery generally required. To move twists in quantity reduced margins have had to be accepted. Stocks which, for a time, had been decreasing, owing to the stoppage of spindles for the holidays, have latterly begun to accumulate in several quarters. Bundled yarns for export have been very depressed. Offers at inadequate prices for American twofolds have been the rule. Although margins on many sorts of yarn have disappeared, it seems perfectly well understood that no general adoption of short time can be arranged.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 6TH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

THE more interesting part of the meeting commenced yesterday afternoon, the programme being devoted to mounted sports. The sports began punctually at 3-45 p.m., and were concluded at about six o'clock. The programme contained several items which were novel in feature and required of the competitors great skill. Last evening's sports proved a complete success, though, owing to the early sun-set, the spiral race was run only just before dusk. The golf race added a new feature, and the ladies had to give a material share of aid to ensure the success of their nominees. The pony scurry, in which handicap allowances were allowed, elicited the greatest interest. It was no wonder that with such a programme there was a very large number of spectators. The tent-pegging competition this time required the rider to knock off a polo ball from the top of a post with the butt end, and then to reverse the spear and take the peg, which act was done very neatly by Creagh, Graham, Reddie, Fischer, Peile, and Prevost. Mrs. Burder was the only lady who participated in the sports last evening, and she succeeded in securing a prize in the jumping competition for ponies.

TENT-PEGGING.—(*a*) Horses, (*b*) Ponies. Judges : Brig.-Genl. A. G. Creagh, R. A. ; Captain E. D. Kettlewell, 22nd Bombay Infantry. To knock a polo ball off post with butt end of spear, reverse spear and take peg. Competitors must strike the polo ball to knock it off : should the ball fall off by competitors striking the post, it shall not count as a take. Two runs were allowed unless competitor misses both ball and peg in the first run.

HORSES.

Mr F A Reddie	1
Mr F Graham	2
Mr A F Peile	3
Mr F J Rome	0
Mr P F Fischer	0
Mr E Rivers-Smith	0
Mr A Mair	0
Mr A D Creagh	0
Mr M Jardine	0
Mr Heugh Symons	0

The competitors without exception displayed good horsemanship, Reddie, Graham, and Peile being remarkably successful. The first named went with beautiful speed and in a most decent style. Graham was good, but he did not knock off the ball so well. Peile was a very good third.

PONIES.

Mr A D Creagh	1
Mr P F Fischer	2
Mr F A Prevost	3
Mr F O Ellison	0
Mr F Graham	0
Mr L S Hudson	0
Mr Cyril Webster	0
Mr H Shewan	0
Mr H E E Procter	0
Surg-Capt G E Prall	0
Capt Weldon	0
Mr H J Kinsman	0
Mr A M Tod	0

Fischer took the peg well, but he hit the post to knock off the ball. Ellison hit the ball in the second trial, and took the peg well, but he did not knock off the ball in the first round. Creagh did both feats just on the right spot, both rounds. Prevost was the only other competitor (13 started out of 22) who did the double luck.

Jumping competition for Ponies and Galloways 14 hands and under. Judges—Messrs. Macrae, Prevost, and Savile.

Mr J P de Montmorency's g g a p Tarifa, Owner	1
Mr H C Burder's g w gold Native Cat, Owner	2
Mr A M Tod's b w m Dinah, Mr F O Ellison	3
Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Glossy Moth, Owner	0
Mr H C Burder's dun Eng'p Dunster, Owner	0
Mr H Shewan's ch ch m Waif, Owner	0
Mr F L Wallace's b a p Purple Heather, Mr F O Ellison	0
Mr G K Remington's b a p Plaintiff, Mr C Webster	0
Mr A D Creagh's dun ch Pony, Owner	0
Mr A J Peile's g a p Cadet, Owner	0
Mr W C Symes's ch a p Macassar, Owner	0
Mr C Chambers's a Mishap, Mr Cecil Gray	0
Mr F O Wyatt's Bloodstone, Owner	0
Captain Weldon's g a p Castanet, Owner	0
Mr R H Carpenter's g ch m Belle Mahone, Captain Weldon	0

Tarifa went clean over the obstacles, but the hind legs touched the double hurdle. Dinnah took the thing very easy and cleared the hurdles, but "took water" at the last obstacle. Native Cat, which was ridden by Mrs. Burder, made all jumps decently, but the hoofs of the hind legs took water. Dunster, which was ridden by a native jockey, after a refusal at the double hurdle, went clean over the obstacles, clearing the water-ditch without a splash. Purple Heather only refused to go over the double hurdle, but Ellison succeeded in pursuading him. Cadet made decent jumps, but took a little water. Macasar jumped the first hurdle after some pursuation, but at the first fence of the double hurdle the animal absolutely refused to go over, and when urged, it fell down. Fortunately the rider escaped unhurt.

HORSE SCURRY, ABOUT ¼ MILE.—Catchweights over 11st. 7lbs. For all Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Starter—Mr. F. C. Allen. Judge—Mr. H. C. Burder.

Mr G Townsend's Hurry Up, Mr H E John	1
Mr E River-Smith's Sarchedon, Mr F O Ellison	2
Mr F J Rome's Jacky Boy, Owner	3
Mr A H Froom's Umpty, Owner	0
Mr E McCausland's Aristocrat, Owner	0
Mr E McCausland's Bleater, Capt Weldon	0
Mr R W Fair's The Laird, Owner	0
Mr J E Young's Tommy, Owner	0
Mr G W Moir's Old'un, Owner	0
Mr J A Jeffrey's Gadwal, Owner	0

Hurry Up won easily. He took the lead, and maintained it until the winning post was reached, leaving Sarchedon three lengths behind. A length divided Sarchedon and Jacky Boy.

PONY AND GALLOWAY SCURRY (HANDICAP).—For Ponies and Galloways 14 hands and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. About ¼ mile distance. Catchweights over 10st. 7lb. W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted.—Starter—Mr. F. C. Allen. Judge—Mr. F. A. Prevost.

Heat No. 1.

Mr Talbot's Cheesi, Owner, Scratch	1
Mr Townsend's Boomerang, Owner, 45 yds	2
Mr Symes's Macassar, Owner, 25 yds	3
Mr Wallace's Purple Heather, Owner, 5 yds	0
Mr Fischer's Hawkmoth, Owner, 5 yds	0
Mr Sassoon's Nujran, Mr L S Hudson, 15 yds	0
Mr John's Forrester, Mr V E Booth, 20 yds	0
Mr Burrard's Chanter, Owner, 25 yds	0
Mr Stephens's Morbhani, Mr C Gray, 35 yds	0
Mr Cornelia's Emir, Owner, 35 yds	0
Mr Steel's Arabi Pasha, Mr G Brooks, 55 yds	0

Heat No. 2.

Mr Burder's Dunster, Owner, 35yds	1
Mr J P deMontmorency's Tarefi, Owner, 30 yds	2
Mr Shuckburgh's Tommy, Dr Bernard, 45 yds	3
Mr Townsend's Sanam, Mr John, Scratch	0
Mr Sassoon's Neptune, Owner, 5 yds	0
Mr Steel's Sydney, Mr F O Ellison, 10 yds	0
Mr Lownde's Blue Morn, Owner, 15 yds	0
Mr Fischer's Pussmoth, Mr Hicks, 20 yds	0
Mr Carpenter's Belle Mahone, Owner, 20 yds	0
Capt Weldon's Castanet, Owner, 25 yds	0
Mr Talbot's Noor Mahal, Mr Webster, 40 yds	0

The first five ponies of each heat will start in the final heat to-day.

This was the most interesting item, and great excitement was caused among the spectators, as a good deal of betting was on and a very fair handicap was allowed. Cheese went forward as soon as started, and kept ahead throughout. Townsend put on spurs when nearing end, and Boomerang secured the second place, being only half-a-length behind, Macasar was a good third.

In the second heat Dunster, the English pony, kept in front, and left Tarefi two lengths behind. Tommy was a good third.

PUTTING STAKES—LADIES' NOMINATION.—Competitor to ride a given course to Golf green carrying "Putter," which he must hand to nominatrix, dismounted ; nominatrix must "putt" a golf ball into hole from edge of green and return "Putter" to nominee, who must return the same course by which he came. Competitors doing course in shortest time to win. One second was added to competitor's time for each stroke that nominatrix takes to "putt" ball into hole. Starter and Time-keeper—Mr. F. C. Allen.

Mrs Prior de Saone nominates Mr F O Ellison	1
Miss Bromley nominates Mr P F Fischer	2
Mrs Graham nominates Mr F Graham	3
Mrs Nigel Jones nominates Mr R F Talbot	0
Miss Mills nominates Mr J P de Montmorency	0
Mrs St Paul nominates Mr H E John	0
Miss Nigel Jones nominates Mr G Prior de Saone	0
Miss Humphrey nominates Mr Cyril Webster	0
Miss L Humphrey nominates Mr A Mair	0
Mrs Stansfield nominates Dr Bernard	0
Mrs Hoyn nominates Mr H Alleman	0
Miss Westbrook nominates Mr M A Convella	0

All ladies "put in" the balls very pluckily, and dexterity in returning the putter quickly to the nominee was admirable.

POLO BALL RACE.—Hit a polo ball round a flag and back, keeping the flag on the left. Hitter of first ball through goal posts wins. Starter and Judge—Mr. E. L. Barton.

First Heat.

Mr W C Symes	1
Mr H E E Proctor	2
Mr M Lowndes	0
Mr F O Elison	0
Hon P Thesiger	0
Captain Weldon	0

Second Heat.

Mr F Graham	1
Mr P F Fischer	2
Mr F L Wallace	0
Mr A J Peile	0
Mr H C Burder	0
Mr F A Prevost	0

Twelve local polo-players had entered for the race and being run in two heats, the first two of each had to fight for the final.

FINAL HEAT.

Symes, Procter, Graham, and Fischer fought out the last heat. Graham came up close to the goal, but making a stroke which touched slightly, he had to return. In the meantime Fischer passed his sphere between the flags.

Mr. P. F. Fischer	1
Mr. F. Graham	2

Spiral Race.

Captain Weldon	1
Mr F Graham	2
Mr P F Fischer	0
Mr F O Ellison	0
Mr W C Symes	0
Mr H E John	0
Mr A D Creagh	0
Mr M Lowndes	0
Mr F L Wallace	0
Mr H E E Procter	0
Mr A J Peile	0
Hon P Thesiger	0
Mr H Shewan	0
Mr H J Kinsman	2
Mr R A Carpenter	0

CHATTIE CHASE.—Competitors to ride over a hurdle with stick to trees, when they must pick up a chattie without dismounting, and carry chattie on stick back over hurdle. Any Competitor may break another Competitor's chattie at any time after the start, but it must be done with his stick and in no other way.

Mr P F Fischer	1
Mr F Graham	2
Captain Weldon	3
Mr R F Talbot	0
Mr J P de Montmorency	0
Mr F J Rome	0
Mr H E John	0
Mr E McCausland	0
Mr F O Ellison	0
Mr W C Symes	0
Mr A J Peile	0
Mr M A Couvella	0
Mr H E E Procter	0
Mr F O Wyatt	0
Mr R A Carpenter	0
Mr Newcome	0
Mr C Perreau	0

BOWLS TOURNAMENT.

The third round of the Bowls Tournament in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana was concluded yesterday with the following results :—

Graham (21) beat Lawrence (16).
Dr. MacDonald (21) beat Hanson (20).
Young (21) beat Gilchrist (18).
Flower (21) beat Allum (17).

In the semi-final Graham will play Dr. MacDonald, and Young will play Flower.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

THE troops leaving for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Victoria, to-morrow, the 23rd inst., are as follows :—From the Punjab Command—1 officer, 114 men, rank-and-file, 4 women, and 11 children. From Bengal Command—2 officers, 98 men rank-and-file, 6 women, and 9 children. From Madras Command—40 men rank-and-file, 5 women, and 12 children. From Bombay Command and various Corps—17 officers, 13 ladies, 10 children, 56 men rank-and-file, 9 women, and 20 children.

The Victoria also carries 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, from Jhansi to Aden, and various corps, consisting of 17 officers, 4 ladies, and 3 children ; 789 non-commissioned officers and men, 13 women, and 27 children ; and from Aden to England she carries, 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, and various corps, consisting of 20 officers, 1 lady, 2 children ; 629 non-commissioned officers and men, 24 women, and 39 children. In all, from Bombay to Aden and England—37 officers, 17 ladies, 13 children, 1,097 men, 36 women, and 79 children. From Bombay and Aden to England—41 officers, 15 ladies, 13 children, 1,175 men, 47 women, and 91 children. The troops from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in four troop extra trains as follows :—The first train with 4 officers, 150 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families, and the heavy baggage, is to leave Deolali, at 9 p.m., to-night, and is expected to arrive at 5-10 a.m., to-morrow, in the Sassoon Dock. The second train, with 4 officers and all details, was to leave at 10 p.m., last night, and arrive here at 6-5 a.m. The third and fourth trains, conveying the Head-quarters, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, equally divided between the two trains, will leave Deolali at 9 and 10 p.m. to-night, and arrive at Sassoon Dock to-morrow, at 5-10 and 6-5 a.m. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. B. PEILE, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

A NEW rifle range is to be provided for the Debra Dun Mounted Rifles at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,769.

COLONELS J. P. D. VANRENEN and L. J. H. Grey, Staff Corps, are permitted to return to India for the purpose of residing in this country.

LIEUTENANT G. A. HOPE, R.A., has been appointed to officiate as commandant of No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Captain L. H. Parry, R. A., relieved.

CAPTAIN O. M. R. THACKWELL, R.E., has been placed under orders for India *vice* Lieutenant E. H. W. H. Stafford, R. E., permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,09,300 for the re-roofing and re-flooring of certain military buildings in the Royal Artillery Lines at Roorkee.

THE following Officers of the Army Veterinary Department come out this month for a tour of service in this country :—Veterinary-Captains R. H. Ringe and G. C. O. Fowler, and Veterinary-Lieutenant F. W. Hunt.

THE Government of India have approved of a plan for the establishment of a model dairy farm at Umballa under the supervision of Veterinary-Major Kemp, combining with it a school for the instruction of managers for dairy farm to be established at other millitary stations.

THE following appointments have been made in the Hyderabad Contingent :—2nd Infantry—Lieutenants H. G. W. Chandler and E. G. W. Pratt, Officiating Wing Officers, to be Wing Officers. 5th Infantry.—Lieutenant V. F. W. Tregear, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Officer.

THE following Officers are granted extensions of leave in England :—Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard, 20th Madras Infantry, six months, Captain Captain Drew 23rd Bengal Infantry, 3 months, Lieutenants Lees, 34th Bengal Infantry, 2 months, Ducat, 2-4th Gurkhas, 4 months, Thomas, 15th Madras Infantry, 2 months, Martin, 1st Punjab Infantry, 2 months.

THE old Egyptian building at Berbera on the Somali coast, known as "No. 4 quarters for the Officer Commanding Native Infantry detachment," is to be transferred to the Civil Department for use as a travellers bungalow on the condition that should a military officer be again sent to Berbera, one quarter of the bungalow will be placed at his disposal on payment of the usual rent.

THE following Officers are permitted to return to duty :—Surgeon-Major-General C. E. McVittie, Principal Medical Officer, Madras Command, Lieutenant-Cononel Keary, D. S. O., 31st Madras Infantry, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. D. Allison, Civil Employ, Madras, Major Wilmer, 19th Bengal Infantry, Captains Barkle Grant, Border Regiment, Adjutant Rangoon Volunteers, Woodyatt, 2-3rd Gurkhas, Rowcroft, 15th Bengal Infantry, Hay, 11th Madras Infantry, Agnew, A.-D.-C. to C-in-C, Surgeon Captain Whitchurch, 24th Bengal Infantry, Moore, C. I. Horse, Lieutenants W. A. Bailey, Civil Employ, N.-W. P., Hall, 30th Bengal Infantry, Bunbury, 40th Bengal Infantry, Kennedy, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Gunning, 1st Madras Infantry, A. A. Crookshank, R. E.

A NOVEL kind of pilgrimage, which (says the *Daely Chronicle*) will assuredly provoke some sympathy in England has just been organised by the beer-drinkers of Berlin. Under the patronage of St. Gambrinus a band of pious votaries will set forth this month to visit all the great brewing centres of Germany from Munich to Pilsen. As it is intended in the course of a week to halt at Nuremberg, Dresden, Leipzig Culmbach, and a dozen other towns where the cult of malt and hops flourishes in all its pride, the work of the pilgrims is cut out for them, and not a few may be expected to fall by the way. The promoters of the enterprise themselves appear to be rather nervous lest the zeal of their followers should carry them away. They append to the programme a warning that the eyes of the empire will be upon them, and that it is hoped they will bear themselves in a manner worthy of citizens who hail from the Imperial capital. What a pity it is that aged and failing health prevent Prince Bismark from heading the procession, as he certainly would have loved to do in the day of his prime.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE condition of affairs in regard to this disease continues to fluctuate between good and bad. One day there is a substantial decrease, the next a sudden increase occurs. The latest return again shows a slight increase in the number of fresh cases. For the twenty-four hours ending, yesterday, at 10 a.m., there were seventeen fresh cases and ten deaths. In the A Ward, which comprises Colaba, there were two cases. In the Mandvie district nine cases and five deaths occurred. In the C Ward, which embraces Bhooleshwar, there were two fresh cases and four deaths. In D Ward (Girgaum) one case took place, and in E Ward which includes Byculla and Cammatipura, there was one case and one death. In the F Ward (Parel district) there were two cases. In the hospital no death has been reported. From the above it will be seen that the disease has appeared in districts which were till recently showing a clean bill. The two cases at Parel will cause grave anxiety to the authorities. The district is undrained, and if once the disease takes firm hold in the Parel or Byculla district, the authorities will have very stiff work in seeking to stamp it out. The lot of the Health Officer, Dr. Weir, is anything but happy. The excessively hard work which he has to do leaves him no time for rest and recuperation. Dr. Weir continues, however, to perform his arduous duties with thoroughness and determination. Mr. James and Mr. Leask are equally indefatigable in their exertions to drive out the unwelcome visitant. The work of flushing the gullies and lime-washing the houses and otherwise disinfecting them is most vigorously pursued. The total cases recorded up to date are 408, of which 263 have proved fatal.

QUARANTINE.

A Notification issued from the General Department, last night, states the following telegram from the Government of Bengal, dated the 20th October 1896, is published for general information :—"Eight days quarantine at Calcutta imposed on vessels from Bombay owing to Plague. Vessels on which no disease has occurred exempted, provided they carry qualified Medical Officer or have been granted pratique at Colombo or other intermediate ports."

Our Goa correspondent writes :—The quarantine, after formal announcements on the 6th and 12th instant, was put into rigorous execution only on the 18th instant. From that date the passengers have been removed to the sheds, erected at Reis Magos, and kept there for five days. Acting on the advice of the Health Department, the conveyance of daily mails by the B. S. N. Company's steamers has been suspended from Sunday last, and the mails to and from Goa are now conveyed by rail. It is strange that the Government should entertain a belief that mails sent by sea are in greater danger of propagating the bubonic fever than those sent by land.

OUTBREAK AT KUMPTA.

A correspondent says : A case of bubonic fever having occurred at Kumpta, at a distance of forty miles from Karwar, the Municipal authorities of this station are taking the most vigorous measures to prevent a similar occurrence here. The other day the president and the chairman, together with the Civil Surgeon and the Municipal Secretary, could be seen going round the town and inspecting the sanitary arrangements, advising people to keep their premises clean. It is a pleasure to see that, in compliance with the advice of the civil authorities, the townspeople are removing all kutchra and other rubbish from their compounds, and heaping them in the dust-bins for being finally disposed of by the Municipal sweepers. The town, which is naturally clean, has been rendered more so by increased activity on the part of the Municipal servants, and it can really be called a model municipal town. The town being perfectly clean can defend itself against any sort of plague, and no quarantine seems to be necessary as in other places on this coast. I am detained here an account of quarantine at Goa, the wise people of which place have established quarantine on arrivals from all places instead of inflicting the penalty on Bombay only. If Goa follows the example of Karwar in matters of sanitation, it will save many persons from trouble and inconvenience, and they can do away with the quarantine.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITO

gestion for the postponement only to sef-interest is extremely unfair, and, we must say, ill-meant. If that were the true excuse and the excuse of the plague a sham, why was it that in former years students could not come forward to propose postponement of examinations under other excuses than the plague which their imagination, spurred by the excitement of self-interest, could easily have found out? and what, indeed, would a month avail them if there was not a year's regular study? Moreover, the work of revision so much grows upon the student that he wishes to be rid of it as early as possible. With these plain facts before your correspondent, we cannot see how he could make light of the suggestion so unanimously supported. Moreover, the question before the University was not the consideration of the motives of self-interest which comes in but collaterally, but of the danger from the fever. If daily statistics and medical opinion can show that the fear of the plague is a sham, we may without hesitation approve of the adverse decision of the University authorities.

Nobody, indeed, can say confidently that the plague should in its subsequent stages put forth the same furious form as in its earlier ones. So, though the plague might now cause fewer deaths than when it first appeared, though from week to week there might appear variations in the number of deaths, that does not prove that the germ of the disease is stamped out or will be stamped out in the course of a few weeks. Nobody can state the exact time when the plague is completely brought under control. Bombay must present a healthy state, at least a month, to give men confidence that the danger of infection is no more. Under these considerations we regret all the more either the adverse decision of the University authorities or their apathy in a matter of such grave public importance wherein delay is surely dangerous.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 21. STUDENT'S PROXIES.

IV.

RISK AT BANODRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bandora Municipality have issued notices under Section 58 of the District Municipal Act, 1873, directing people to lime-wash externally and internally their houses within four days. I think that there are ample powers to the Municipality under this Act. Where is then necessity of obtaining more powers from the Government, as has been contemplated by their recent resolution. I would call attention of the authorities to the correspondence of Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla in to-day's local newspaper. The Section 58 applies to those places to be filthy and unwholesome, but the notices have been given without regard to that. There is a large number of people, natives of Bandora, who keep their houses clean so far as their means permit, but the notices are compulsory to all. The reason of which is, to my belief, that there is not a single member on the board whose income is less than Rs. 500 a month, and therefore they consider that every soul here is happy as themselves. The Municipal taxes here are much more than in the whole district, even than those in the principal town of Thana. Living here, too, is very expensive. The members while passing the resolution ought to have considered the state of the natives of Bandora. It is not their fault, as they are not natives of this place. The majority are Bombayites—wealthy persons. The famine has put its strong ray over us, where to go and where to live?

We hope we shall be saved from any human zoolum.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 20. A NATIVE.

V.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As suggested in a weekly journal, I have the honour to bring to the kind notice of the Municipal authorities, who have been trying their best to stamp out the existing plague, and whose prompt and effective measures to improve the public health are unquestionably laudable, the want of any proper management for the fish sold in the markets here, a great quantity of which is rotten and putrified. Generally the fisherwomen take home the fish that is left unsold in the morning, and exposing it to the influence of ice and water, sell the same in the evening. Mostly the poor buy it. One may judge the result. The air is made impure and the public health is injured. I am sure that the Municipal authorities will pay due consideration to this important fact, and will oblige me and the public by taking precautionary measures to prevent the prevalence of the plague among those that make use of such unwholesome food; for which I submit that the fisherwomen should be forced to take the fish straight from the sea to the markets, and to throw all that is left unsold into the sea. Finally, I should state that proper arrangement should also be made for the sale of good mutton.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 18. I.

THREE SUSPECTED CASES IN CALCUTTA.

Three fresh cases of suspected plague were reported to the Health Officer on Saturday. A Mohomedan lad, residing at Baman Bagan, has been suffering for the last few days with fever, which was afterwards followed with pains in the glands about the neck. He has been placed under the observation of a Medical Inspector. A Mohamedan, residing at Sheriff Duttry's Lane, and employed as a tailor, was also reported to be suffering with the plague, but on examination by a Medical Inspector, he was found to be suffering with fever of an ordinary character. A child, nine months old, a few days ago had a fall, from the effects of which fever set in. On Saturday glandular swellings appeared. The police reported the matter to the Health Officer, and a Medical Inspector, who examined the child afterwards, took a sample of some blood for analysis. The results are not yet known.

THE SUPPOSED CASE AT CHINSURAH.

A Hughli correspondent writes under date of October 17:—Our little town was thrown into a panic the day before yesterday owing to an announcement that a case of bubonic plague had taken place in Chinsurah, the particulars of which I telegraphed to you yesterday. It has since happily been pronounced by the Civil Surgeon as not a real case of plague. His first announcement, however, we were quite ready to accept, for if the plague is born of filth and nuisance, our Municipality, which has reached the lowest depth of degradation as far as insanitatiou is concerned, would be the first to get it. It is a wonder that we have not got it yet. How far our Commissioners appreciate health and sanitation was well illustrated last week by the Municipal meeting to consider the letter of the Bengal Government for the introduction of water-works into the Municipality, in combination with the rest of the riparian municipalies. After a good deal of frothy declumation a majority of them decided that there could not be any water-works for the supply of filtered water within the Municipality, as it would cost much and would be oppressive to the poor, and that the utmost they could do in this matter was to reserve some tanks for drinking purposes in places far away from the riverside. The District Magistrate, Mr. Allen, has asked the Commissioners to re-consider this decision in another meeting, as it touches vitally the heath of not only this town, but of the rest of the riparian municipalities from Bally upwards to Bansberiah.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We are instructed to write to you on behalf of our client, Mr. Cassum Dewjee, a furniture merchant, residing at Bombay. Our client, who is a well-known furniture dealer, has drawn our attention to a para. in your issue of yesterday's date, wherein it is stated that a certain Khoja, named Rahimtoola Mooljee, stated to be a furniture dealer, is now detained in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital under treatment for injuries, which, he alleges, were inflicted upon him by our abovenamed client and three other Khojas, on Sunday night, at Nishanpada Road: Our client most emphatically denies that he either alone or with any other persons ever assaulted the said Rahimtoola Mooljee, and he states that the statements of Rahimtoola Mooljee to that effect are absolutely false and are made maliciously. In justice to our client, who is named in your para, we trust that you will publish this letter in your issue of to-morrow's date, as the charge made against our client, if not refuted, is calculated to do him considerable injury in his business and otherwise.—We are, &c.,

Oct. 21. LITTLE & CO.

A NUN in the Russian Goverment of Pskov, named Helen Petrova, has been arrested and confined in a distant nunnery for having created a new sect obnoxious to the Orthodox Faith. Some years ago Petrova began to see visions, and was expelled from her nunnery as a dangerous person. This increased her fame, and pilgrims began to resort to her from all parts. Finally she caused eikons of herself as the woman of the Apocalypse "clothed with the sun and the moon under her feet," to be distributed to her followers. The discovery of these false images led to inquiries, with the above result. Petrova played largely on the "wars and rumours of wars" of the present day, and found her Anti-Christ in the reverend person of Father John of Cronstadt, who is respected for his charity by all Russians, and almost worshipped as a saint by the mass of the people.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and the other members present were: Messrs. S. Rebsch, R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Harkissondas Narotumdas, Ebrahim Rahimtula, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE GRATUITY TO THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The Committee considered a resolution of the Corporation, dated 12th inst., and as follows:—"That the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed on the 7th September 1893 to enquire into and report on Mr. Barrow's application in regard to his retiring allowance, &c., be approved and adopted, and that, in recognition of the approved service he has rendered during the last twenty-six years, a grant be made to him of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 18,000 on account of specially meritorious service, and Rs. 2,000 as honorarium for his special research and literary labours in preparing and publishing a calendar of the old municipal records. That such grant be paid to Mr. Barrow from the date of his being placed on the pension list. That on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the amount of the outlay in question."

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtula said it would be remembered that, at the meeting of the Corporation, he raised the point whether or not they could legally sanction the allowance, but as he was not permitted to discuss that point, he had since then again looked into the Act and consulted one or two lawyers, who seemed to believe that there was not a single section in the Act or in the pension rules on the strength of which they could grant any municipal servant any gratuity over and above the pension he was entitled to. The Committee, Mr. Ebrahim said, might as well consult their lawyers on the point, particularly when it would cost them only Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, which would be well spent, inasmuch as the question, the like of which had never arisen before, would be settled once for all. They must make themselves sure whether the Corporation had or had not the power to grant any gratuity in addition to the pension, and Mr. Ebrahim accordingly moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain the opinion of their solicitors whether the Corporation had the power to grant a gratuity to their servants in addition to the pension they might be entitled to.

Mr. K. M. Shroff: Did you pay any fee to the lawyers whom you say you consulted in the matter? Lawyers are not in the habit of giving opinions unless they are paid for. (Laughter.)

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee enquired if there was any instance in which a gratuity had been paid in addition to a pension.

The Chairman: A gratuity was given to Mr. Tomlinson.

Mr. Ebrahim said Mr. Tomlinson was paid a gratuity because he was not entitled to pension. They could give either gratuity or pension, but not both.

Mr. S. Rebsch: Has not the Corporation a right to make pension rules of their own?

Mr. Ebrahim: Subject to the sanction of Government.

Mr. Rebsch: You mean approval of Government. The Corporation may do anything they like with their own servants.

The Chairman: Government sanction is not required.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, in seconding the motion, said that the point raised was one which ought to be made clear for future guidance.

Mr. Rebsch moved an amendment that the Corporation be informed that the grant referred to in their resolution should be met from the surplus cash balances.

Mr. Vincent seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rebsch said the point raised by Mr. Ebrahim appeared to him to be very much on a par with the question whether the Corporation had the power to make the payments to their own employes or not. The Corporation might, if they chose, pay the whole amount referred to as a special pay or salary for Mr. Barrow's service for the last month, or they might pay him the amount in any other form they chose. If the Corporation had the power to employ their own officers of all kinds, they had also the power and the right to pay them such amounts as they thought fit. What was the good of referring the matter to their solicitors?

Dr. Katrak: Nothing would be lost by referring it to the solicitors.

Mr. Rebsch: You lose Rs. 60.

Mr. Vincent said Mr. Ebrahim asked the Committee to do what they had no power to do. It was not for the Committee to refer the matter to lawyers when the Corporation had given their consent, or rather an order, that they should make provision for the necessary funds. The Corporation, who might be considered their fathers or their grand fathers—(A laugh)—had agreed to the payment, and it was not for the Committee to teach them their duty in the matter. The Corporation having fully discussed the matter of the gratuity and also the pension, the Standing Committee could not go contrary to their wishes. The responsibility, if any, rested with the Corporation. There was no need whatever to go to lawyers, who were very nice people in their own way—(A laugh),—but who always differed in their opinions. The Committee possessed as much common sense as the lawyers. (A laugh),—and as the Corporation were of opinion that Mr. Barrow's meritorious services should be remunerated, all that the Committee had to do was to make a provision for the funds required for the purpose.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said that Mr. Rebsch was not quite correct in stating that the Corporation could, if they chose, pay the whole amount referred to in their resolution to Mr. Barrow as his last month's salary. The Municipal Act had fixed the secretary's salary at Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 1,000 per month, and though the secretary had been paid for some years past Rs. 1,200 per month, the amount of Rs. 200 paid over and above his salary was a personal allowance. It would thus be seen that Government had provided a safeguard under the Act for the proper expenditure of Municipal funds. The salaries laid down by the Act could not be exceeded.

Mr. Rebsch: You yourself say that the salary has been exceeded.

Dr. Viegas: It is a personal allowance.

Mr. Rebsch: It can be given in the shape of personal allowance. If it comes to a question of argument, it can be given in any shape.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he was perfectly unbiassed in the matter, and as the question was sure to arise in one form or another at a future date, nothing would be lost in obtaining legal opinion on the point.

Mr. Ebrahim, in reply, observed it would not be prudent to obtain the power from Government to award both gratuity and pension to their servants inasmuch as the Corporation appeared to be very generous, and they would exercise that right as often as they found it convenient to do so. The Act had very wisely laid limitations to their powers.

On a division, Mr. Ebrahim's proposition was carried by a large majority.

FIRE-ENGINE FOR FLUSHING GULLIES.

The Commissioner reported that he had authorized the purchase, from Messrs. John Fleming and Company, of a small steam fire-engine for flushing gullies, &c., at a cost of Rs. 3,450, to be debited to the grant of Rs. 1,00,000, sanctioned by the Corporation on account of the cost of the suppression of the bubonic plague.

TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, No. 13709, dated 19th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting that as much inconvenience is experienced, particularly at present by the Assistant Health Officer's residence, at Harness Road, not being in telephonic communication, he has sanctioned a connection at the rate of Rs. 175 per annum. The rent up to the end of the current official year to be met from the grant of Rs. one lakh, sanctioned by the Corporation for the suppression of the bubonic plague. Stating that provision will be made in the budget to meet this charge in future.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with the expression of the Committee's concurrence with the Commissioner's action in the matter therein referred to.

STORM-WATER DRAIN IN KHETWADY.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, No. 7223, dated 19th instant, as under:—"That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter to the Secretary, No. 10570, dated 1st September last, and with reference to their Resolution No. 12916, dated 1st Febuary, 1896, sanctioning the grant of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of storm-water drain with masonry gullies in Khetwadi District, the Corporation approve of the alternative scheme proposed by the Executive Engineer, consisting of the following works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,486, the cost being debited to the savings on different loan works. That, in the opinion of the Corporation the work in question should be proceeded with at once." That, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the outlay of Rs. 4,486, as above, being the difference between the original grant of Rs. 50,000 and the cost of the revised scheme."

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the amount.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned till 4 p.m., on Tuesday next, when the schedule of appointments prepared under the terms of section 79 of the Act will be considered.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fagrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PROSPECTS OF FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On account of the scarcity of rain in the latter part of the monsoon, the grain crop has turned out not so satisfactory as usual. Hence arises the great anxiety among the people, especially of the middle and poor classes. The cause of such anxiety is undoubtedby the daily rapid rise in the grain-market; a difference of five rupees within half-a-dozen hours. A week ago wheat was quoted in the morning at Rs. 55 per candy, and in the evening the same quality was quoted at Rs. 60. It is quite probable that people may get impatient, seeing such a rapid fluctuation in the market. The rich can afford to pay these high rates or even higher than these, but the poor, who hardly maintain themselves very economically in a good year, have to suffer much, as they have not money enough to pay such high rates. Now, every man, either rich or poor, has to buy grain sufficient for himself and his family; the rich buy it by paying for it, but the poor, who cannot pay for it such heavy rates, are compelled to break open a corn godown and carry away as much as they like without paying even a single pie. Such riots we hear of having taken place at Khandeish and Berar districts, and Hubli, and threaten to break up all over the country, either sooner or later, where no measures are taken to remedy the necessary wants of the poor people. Now, the grain stored in Bombay godowns is sufficient for the Bombay population for about two years, and the crop of this season is not an utter failure; so, if the Government of Bombay take some measures to fix the rate of all the sorts of grain so as to avoid any disturbance by the poor before it comes in existence in Bombay and its surrounding districts, the poor will be highly obliged to the Government for providing them with food at a reduced rate even in a famine year like this. For this purpose a deputation of some rich and influential men should be formed with, say, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., at its head, who can bring to the notice of the Government the necessary wants of the poor *re* the high rates of grain. It is also the duty of the deputation or committee so formed to hold a public meeting and open a fund, to be named the "Famine Relief Fund." And, I think, there will be hardly any man who will not subscribe in proportion to his means. The fund so established will reach to lakhs of rupees in no time. Subscribing to such a fund is an act of charity, and what is there more charitable than this, *i.e.*, saving lives of the poor by providing them with food at a reduced rate? I leave it to the public to decide whether it is charitable to subscribe to a fund from which a marble statue is to be erected, or it is charitable to spend lots of money after big festivals and dancing parties, or it is charitable to save the lives of human beings by providing them with food at a reduced rate in a period of failure which does not occur every year, but only, perhaps, once in ten years? If this object of mine be taken up by the rich and influential men of Bombay, I will spare no pains to see that the famine relief fund reaches a good figure.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 21. LALDAS DAYABHAI TAPIDAS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was living at Raichur, in the Nizam's territories, when the last great famine swept over South India, and was eye-witness to the most appalling distress imaginable. There were bags and bags of grain lying in the station-yard, but the poor people were starving, the Buniahs having put prohibitive prices on their seeds. Early every morning and late at night our compounds were crowded with famine-stricken people rooting up plants, and searching for beans—in fact, anything to eat. They scrambled and fought around the cook-house gutter to catch the rice water as it poured out to the cesspool—they scratched and tore one another's hair, and I marvel now there were no murders committed than reported. One day I was out in the field, and, walking along, I nearly stumbled into a new grave. In that grave was lying a woman and two children; one child was dead. When questioned, the woman answered that she had dug the grave and was awaiting death. Her husband would come and cover the grave when all was over. The villagers gave away their cattle, or sold them for a slice or two of bread. They even sold their children—Alas! there were many purchasers. I remember, though it happened many years ago, when, at last driven to desperation, the beggars looted the bazaar. Going out with some companions in the evening, we saw the roads covered with grain, here and there people lying dead; not killed in the fight, but choked. They had swallowed handfuls of dry, uncooked grain, and had died. I remember a very fine case of self-denial. A young boy came to me and said his little brother was dying; would I give him a piece of bread? I did not believe his story, but the lad was looking so pinched and starved himself, that I gave him the bread he asked for. He went away; but in a little while he was back again, and returned the bread. "He is dead," he said, and left me. I followed him. In a gutter close bye was a little fellow, still warm, but dead.

We, living in Bombay and other large cities, know little of the sufferings of the poor people up-country. There are among us many rich and generous men—men who have given enormous sums for the building of hospitals, statues, &c. Now is a chance to do a better work, and show they are true philanthropists and have not given merely to have their names inscribed in gold on stone and thus perpetuated. This is true charity, when the left hand knows not what the right gives.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 21. J. H. W.

MR. NARRAIN R. VARMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I happened to see the other day Mr. Narrain Rai Varma's letter on the Dassera holiday in a contemporary. After persuing it, I found myself rather perplexed as to what to compare it with, the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out, or the famous chapter on "Shakes in Iceland." I dived in and out to find something about the Dassera from that long letter, and succeeded in finding out next to nothing. Perhaps, all about it is held in reserve. Mr. Varma has long been paying homage to Nagar, whose very hand throws him into ecstacies. His horizin extends only thus far, and no further. Either a long residence in Sind, or an inordinate familiarity with Chinese and Japanese customs, has rendered him cometely ignorant of things nearer home. Because Nagars ought to be found in Bhavnagar and Jamnagar or Junagadh as well as in Surat or Petlad, Mr. Varma again generalises falsely, as he did about the Janma Ashtami gambling, that the Nagar ladies there, too, indulge in garba singing. By-the-bye, we, indigenous Gujaratis, call this performance garbas, and not garbees, a term applied to that in which males only take part. In Kathiawad they reverse the order of things; it is the males who sing and dance and clap sticks; it is the females who come out sight-seeing. In Surat, which Mr. Varma is quite right in saying to be the place for seeing garbas in their perfection, I may tell him that it is not only the Nagar ladies who do justice to this sort of singing. They are equalled, rather excelled in it, by other castes, too—Brahmins, Buniahs, and others. He need not despair of seeing Surat transferred to Bombay. The Surati carries his jolly character everywhere with him. Only a ramble, one of these nights, in Bhuleshwar, will give him a sample of what he would see in Surat.—Yours, &c., K.

LOCAL TRAIN TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hear some changes in the working time of the local and through trains of the G. I. P. Railway are to be effected from the 1st of November next. I have every confidence that Mr. F. W. Keily, the Acting General Traffic Manager, who has always been paying due attention to the grievances of the passengers, must have done something to alleviate the inconvenience which is being caused to the through passengers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway owing to both the Poona passenger trains, of 11 and 14, not being stopped on the Dadar station. In one of my suggestions to him some time ago I had requested him to have 15 o'clock down Coorla local a daily train, as on Sunday there is no other train for nearly two hours, viz., from 13-45 to 15-30. The latter being a Kallian local, there is always such a rush in the train that the passengers for Thana and Kallian from Chinchpoogly, Curry Road, and the intermediate stations, are obliged to remain back for two hours and a-half more, owing to almost all the carriages being quite full. This inconvenience will, I am sure, be removed if the 15 o'clock train is made to run on Sundays, also, as the passengers to stations as far as Coorla would in that case be going by that train. To assure of this I would most respectfully request Mr. Keily to have a trip as far as Kallian by the 15-30 train on any Sunday he may find convenient, which will enable him to witness the awful scene on almost all the stations.—Yours, &c.,

JANARDHAN BALKRISHNA.

FALSE DELICACY.—None of the numerous Sandalwood Oil Preparations is equal in effect as PETER'S SANTOLICURA. It is a wonderful remedy, giving relief instantaneously in all conditions of the disease. Re.1-2 Rs. and 2-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE returns of Indian railways continue to improve. The decrease, as compared with the figures for the last year, has been reduced to about 85¼ lakhs.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the equipment of the cavalry of the Queen's Own Corps of Guides with lances.

CAPTAIN UBSDELL, of the Somersetsbire Light Infantry, Transport Officer to the troops in Chitral, died on the 13th instant of remittent fever after fifteen days' illness.

COLONEL E. A. MONEY, Deputy Adjutant-General at Army Head-quarters, returns from privilege leave very shortly. Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, who has been officiating in the appointment, rejoins his regiment, the 18th Bengal Lancers.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL, accompanied by Lady Russell and Captain MacLaren, 13th Hussars, A.-D.-C., were to leave England on the 17th October by the Caladonis, arriving at Bombay about the 9th November.

THE Bank of Bengal has raised its rate to 7 per cent.

FOR several days past the meteorological reports have shown that the barometer has been wonderfully steady throughout the whole Indian region, and that pressure has been exceptionally uniform all over the country. In addition the barometer has almost everywhere been higher than usual. Conditions more unfavourable to rainfall could not be conceived, and they have been accompanied with fine hot weather over almost the whole country.

IN Seturmurhi sub-division, Behar, a party of ryots turned out and assaulted a planter and his wife for remonstrating with them against cutting irrigation channels in the Government high road and stopping traffic.

AN Agra resident has been arrested on a charge of personating a police officer and with the aid of two constables extorting money from a native wayfarer. The constables are also under arrest.

AN unfortunate accident happened at Cawnpore where a pay havildar, having got out of the train against orders, was run over and died from his injuries a few hours after.

MR. G. E. ROSE, Commissioner of Agra, convened a meeting at the Municipal Town Hall to raise subscriptions for the relief of the famine-stricken poor of Agra district, and over Rs. 5,000 were subscribed on the spot. Mr. Edwin John, Municipal Commissioner, will take charge of the poor-houses which are to be opened at once.

AT a special meeting of the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners, on Saturday, the proposal to accept the draft regulations empowering the Commissioners to adopt special measures for checking any outbreak of plague in Calcutta was lost, and an amendment that the opinion of the medical board be obtained on cases of plague reported by the Health Officer and the proposed rules referred to the general committee for consideration was carried.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a "Model Dairy Farm" at Umballa, and have entrusted its organisation to Veterinary-Major Kemp. It will be remembered that some 18 months ago this officer was deputed to inspect and report on Government dairies, and an interesting and valuable report was submitted pointing out the defects of the present dairies, and how they might be overcome.

IT is not yet safe to wander far from the Malakand Camp as the following incident will show:—A Mahomedan syce of the Guides was killed on the 6th October in the hills above the camp at Malakand. He had been out without leave, and on a search being made for him his decapitated body was found. On the 9th October a man of the Ranizai levies was murdered at his post and his rifle was carried off.

ANY European outside a circle of 15 miles from Antananarivo runs very serious risk of losing his life. The journeys between the coast and the Capital are made exclusively under escort. Early in the morning a bugle sounds as a warning to travellers to prepare for the road. The caravans are by no means small as they number altogether at least 1,000 men each, 15 or 20 soldiers take the lead, then come the Europeans and their belongings, followed by a party of black troops. Behind them, stretching out like an enormous tail, come the carriers and native travellers.

A NATIVE paper writes of a case of "suttee" in the Koraili State, and alleges that the woman was forced to immolate herself. That, remarks the *Englishman*, is a more likely state of things than that the wretched creature should go willingly to the funeral pile, as certain of our contemporaries are fond of assuring us is frequently the case.

TIL crop prospects in the North-West Provinces and Oudh are worse from the second forecast than the first gave. Where irrigation has not been available drought has irreparably damaged the crop. Instead of the average crop, denoted by 100, being attained, the most favourable areas promise only 70 per cent., and the majority vary between 60 and 50 per cent.

HORTICULTURAL and district gardens in the Central Provinces are slowly approaching the desired time of complete self-maintenance. Notwithstanding sundry drawbacks at several gardens, want of water at one, insufficient area at another, and surrounding agricultural distress at others, the percentage of receipts to expenditure rose from fifty-three last year to sixty in the present year.

THE members of the European and Native Bar in Lahore, on Saturday, paid a tribute at the Punjab Chief Court to the late Judge Rivaz. Justices Frizelle, Stogdon, Clarke, Reid, and Chatterji were on the Bench, and Mr. Alweyne Turner, speaking for the Bar, referred to the great loss to the Province by Mr. Rivaz's early death. Mr. Rivaz joined the Lahore Bar in 1874 and had the reputation of a straightforward and honourable man and a clever painstaking advocate. In 1889 he was promoted to the Bench and did excellent and valuable work as evidenced by his works on the Laws of Limitation and Registrations Concluding he referred to Mr. Rivaz's generosity and asked that the Bar's condolence should be conveyed to the family. Justice Frizelle said that the death of Mr. Rivaz fell heavily on the Bench who were accustomed to rely so much on his capacity and learning, and all the subordinate courts in the Province would particularly feel the loss as he had become a guiding light to them. Mr. Rivaz sacrificed himself to duty, and his death was a calamity to the whole Province.

THE principal interest in the weather centres round the changes in Madras, where the heavy rainfall of the autumn is now due. This rainfall is attributable to the retreating souuth-west monsoon current, which at this season executes in its course a rapid curve over the Bay and blows into the Madras coast as a north and north-east wind. On Friday the pressure conditions favourable for this course appeared over the Bay, and on Saturday the coast stations of Masulipatam, Vellore, and Madras reported showers of rain, and on Sunday these showers were continued at Madras and Vellore. Unfortunately the barometer is now rising over the Central Provinces, particularly on the Madras coast, and the favourable conditions are disappearing, at least for the present. The weather in other parts of India calls for no other remark than that it has been steadily fine and hot, and that the air is becoming drier over a large part of the country.

THE Infirmary Committee of the Hackney Board of Guardians have just investigated an amusing complaint made by one of the male inmates of the infirmary. The patient recently informed the Board that the plaster which had been ordered for him by the doctor had been placed by one of the nurses on the wrong man, and also that some lotion intended for him had not been properly applied. The committee, after having inquired into the matter, have cautioned the nurses attending the patients to be more careful in the future.

FROM a report published in the *Calcutta Gazette* we learn of the extent of recent floods in the Orissa Division, which were exceptionally heavy and prolonged. For nearly a month a good portion of the country was under water, whole villages being submerged and the inhabitants taking refuge with their property and cattle on the higher lands. The Lieutenant-Governor commends the Commissioner and the District Officers for the promptness, care, and sound judgment they exhibited in dealing with the rayots. Time, apparently, was not lost in bewailing what the floods had done, but every facility was offered for acquiring fresh seedlings to replace those which had been washed away. The consequence is that much of the desolated land is again under rice, and prospects of scarcity or distress are not anticipated.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on Thursday at the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, fortunately not attended with any loss of life but involving the stoppage of the whole of one mill, it is feared, for several weeks. It appears the piston of one of the engines broke while the latter was in motion and practically wrecked the engine. The accident stops 10,000 spindles and unfortunately throws a number of hands out of work.

A STEP which has been long contemplated is about to be carried out in the Southern Chin Hills. The battalion of native infantry now in garrison there will be withdrawn in January, their place being taken by the Military Police. To admit of these arrangements four companies of Military Police will be drawn from other parts of Burma and added to the Northern Chin Hills Battalion, while the Military garrison in Burma will be reduced by one regiment of native infantry during the ensuing trooping season.

A LUCKNOW correspondent says: Existing and increasing scarcity and the dolorous prospects all round engage much official and general attention. It daily becomes more clearly apparent that the Province will suffer severely during the winter and spring months, and experienced agriculturists who know Oudh thoroughly, and have always held to the opinion that no general famine could possibly occur here, admit that their calculations are at fault. They recognise, too, that had the Talukdars not so effectually opposed the construction of the Sardah Irrigation Canal a quarter of a century ago the Province would be far better equipped to contend with such a famine. The scheme in its entirety, surveys and all else, is in the record-room of the Provincial Secretariat. As a famine relief work it would do immense good in years to come, would yield a return as handsome as the Ganges Canal; whilst as a protection against monsoon failures it would prove of incalculable value.

THE Bengal Government have issued a resolution insisting that according to the recommendations of the Famine Commissioners and the Government of India, managers of Government and Wards estates should spend more money than they do at present on agricultural improvements with a view to increasing the general food-supply and resources of the country. The principle which should govern the conduct of Government in regard to these estates should be, it is laid down, that the managers it appoints should not make use of their position to carry on merely experimental farming, but should act as prudent and enlightened landowners would act in respect to their own property by utilising the results of science and adopting any well-tested and clearly demonstrated improvement, either by works for adding to the permanent value of the estate or by the adoption of improved methods of farming. Therefore Government requires the manager of every Government estate and of every solvent Ward's estate to submit annually a scheme for the introduction of the improvement suited to the particular estate under his charge. These schemes will be carefully examined by Government and, if found to be reasonable, will be carried out.

THE suit for damages laid at Rs. 1,000 which Nadamani Naidu, the father of the boy who was recently run over by a tram-car and killed, brought against the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Madras Electric Tramways Company, was decided on Monday, judgment being delivered by Mr. V. P. D'Rozario, the Second Judge. His Honour found in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded Rs. 400 as damages. He held that both negligence on the part of the defendants, through their servant, and contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, though the deceased boy, were proved; but he said that notwithstanding the contributory negligence, the defendants, through their servant, might by the exercise of ordinary care and diligence have prevented any mischief arising. In these circumstances he found against them.

THE *Baluchistan Gazette* learns that small-pox is absolutely raging just now in this place, as well in the Cantonment and Civil Lines as in the town of Quetta. We are assured by those who have unusual opportunities of seeing the inner life of the native townspeople, that small-pox exists among them in an epidemic form; also it is equally certain the horrible disease is abnormally prevalent among the European community, Civil and Military, a goodly number of victims having already fallen a sacrifice to it. The Military authorities are taking every precaution to minimise the force of the outbreak and vaccination is being carried out very completely. We do not, however, learn that anything special is being done in connection with the city, where small-pox is worse than anywhere else, though the disease is also prevalent in most of the surrounding villages. Taking all this into consideration, it seems clear that an increased vaccination establishment is a desideratum, for, although compulsory inoculation is neither in force nor perhaps desirable as regards the aboriginal population, yet we think proper reasoning and persuasion would be fairly successful, while, as regards the population within Municipal limits, one of the first matters to occupy the attention of the newly-formed Committee should be the consideration of the law compelling vacination, as applicable to Quetta town.

THE boxing match at Rangoon between P... Howes, Norfolk Regiment, and Priv... Suffolk Regiment, who won the ch... the Madras Presidency at the Pres... at-Arms in 1894, resulted in an eas... latter. Ten rounds were agree... sufficed. Lowe is a stronger, tall... younger man than his oppone... plucky fight. The winner rece... the loser Rs. 50.

THE practice of throwing ... festivals by Burmans, commo... them as *Gaibo* or *Mingala Ja*... end as pleasantly as those ... game would like it to. Ston... bridegroom satisfies the sto... them drink. On Saturday w... *Gazette*, during a wedding ... stones were hurled at the ... *lugyi* of the quarter, came ... with the men for doing ... Ebrahim was attacked by ... Po Thet and Oosman, w... been the ringleaders, knoc... ly that he was taken into ... died about 5-30 o'clock on ... men are under arrest.

SMOKERS will be sorry ... bacco and cigars are like... the Spanish Governme... heavy additional duties ... lippines. These duties ... hemp, of which a consi... into this country for r...

THE letter of Majo... thern Mahratta Rai... Mangalore Branch, w... that has been gener... regarding the attit... Railway Company ... of his company, ex... no opposition to th... for Mangalore.

LONDON is at p... which is not, ho... The object is to... vilege" syste... have not joine... the railway ... venience b... broughams,

DAMAUN NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMAUN, OCT. 18.

IT is upwards of two months since I sent you my last communication. Owing to certain things which could not be cured, but had to be endured, I could not send you news of the Church festivities, held in this Catholic country during the latter part of September. But I will refer to them as shortly as possible.

On the 19th ultimo, there were in the Cathedral Church of Damaun the ceremonies of ordinat... minor orders, sub-deacons, deacons, and four pr... ters. The last was the first batch who had rec... their complete clerical education in the local se... ary, three out of them being from Goa and the fo... Rev. Augustino de Souza, the nephew of Dr. Andra... belongs to an ancient family in Damaun. On the following day the new priest, Rev. Augustino de Souza, sang his first mass in the Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows in Campo dos Remedio, the patron saint of which is the object of very great devotion, not only to local folks among people at Damaun, but to those abroad also. The concourse of people at the High Mass was very great, the Chapel being overcrowded. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Lord Bishop of Damaun, and the whole ceremony was very imposing. After the service was over, the clergymen were treated to light refreshments at the residence of Dr. Andrade, where several toasts were proposed and drunk cordially.

On the morning of the 21st idem, the ceremony of blessing the new Chapel of Santa Cruz, newly built at Small Damaun, took place, at which the Lord Bishop officiated and delivered an interesting sermon. There was a very large gathering of Christians on this occasion, and the Government band was in attendance, playing select tunes at intervals. The incident of a little girl of six years who read and presented an address to his Lordship after the service was over, caused much amusement and excited great admiration for the brilliant manner in which the child performed her part. Out of the party present at the ceremony about three dozen selected guests, consisting mostly of priests, including the Bishop, were treated to a sumptuous breakfast by Mr. Manoel Sebastiano Vas at his residence.

On the 22nd a dancing party in commemoration of the ordination of the new levite, Revd. Augustino de Souza, was held at Dr. Andrade's residence, where the *elite* of Damaun was invited. The guests were served with refreshments in profusion, and the dancing was kept up until six in the morning, when the guests retired quite grateful to the extreme kindness of the new levite's mother, who spared no trouble to make her guests comfortable.

News has been received from Zanzibar to gladden

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

On September 8 the new French battleship St. Louis was launched at Lorient. The keel for this vessel was laid but a year ago. She is of the same type as the Charlemagne and the Gaulois, which latter is still on the stocks at Brest. The principal dimensions of the St. Louis are: Total length, 385½ feet; width at the flotation, 66 1-2 feet; draught, abaft, 27 feet 7 inches; displacement 11,200 tons. The boilers are of the Belleville type and tested for 242 lbs. pressure. The three engines are triple expansion, developing 14,500 horse-power, with 125 revolutions and a speed of 18 knots. With 9,500 indicated horse-power her speed will be 16½ knots. Her coal bunkers [illegible]577 tons, enabling her to steam 800 miles at 18, [illegible],500 at 10 knots; but in case of need her [illegible]t of coal could be materially increased. The ves-[illegible] of this type are the first in the French navy to be [illegible]ted with Harveyised-steel armour. The belt will be up to about 1 foot 4 inches thick in the upper part, and in the centre of the vessel. The ends are armoured with special nickel or chrome steel. The St. Louis can bring sixteen large and medium guns—namely, two 12-inch, six 5½ inch, and four 3 15-16 inch guns to bear simultaneously ahead or astern. Further, there are, in the battery and in the tops, sixteen 1 7-8 inch andten 1½-inch quick-firers, besides machine guns, and six torpedo tubes, of which four are submerged. As will be seen, the vessel is formidably armed, and our contemporary adds that she is free from all the more or less fantastical superstructures to be met with in most of the latest French men-of-war.

According to the Spanish Budget for 1896-97, the strength of the Army is fixed as follows: as regards the infantry, the second battalions of the 56 regiments garrisoned at home, and of which the first battalions are now in Cuba, are increased from 652 to 904 men. The 20 rifle battalions will be given a strength of 904 men, instead of 652 as hitherto. The 20 second battalions are likewise raised in strength from 350 to 904 men. The 10 rifle battalions now in Cuba are to be brought up to the same strength. Each of the cavalry regiments attached to brigades is to be brought to a strength of 450 men and horses; the remaining six regiments forming the independent cavalry force, are to be brought to 510 men and horses. The artillery now in home garrisons consists of four regiments armed with 3½-inch guns, nine regiments with 3.1-8-inch guns, one of light artillery (two horse and two mountain batteries), and three regiments of mountain artillery. The regiments armed with 3½-inch guns will be increased by 48 guns, the remainder by 44 guns. Altogether the artillery will count 17 regiments, with 68 batteries and 408 guns. The strength of the foot artillery battalions will be increased by from eighty to one hundred men. By these and other additions to the numerical strength, the total figure of the standing army is raised from about 84,000 to 100,000 men, notwithstanding which, thanks to various economies, the expense is estimated at half-a-million pesetas less than last year.

By a special Army Order it is notified that some important alterations are made in the Regulations for the volunteer force in regard to the physical qualifications of recruits. Those for artillery, other than drivers in position batteries, must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, and must measure, if under 5 feet 10 inches, 33 inches round the chest, and if over 5 feet 10 inches, 34 inches. Hitherto 32 inches round the chest was held to be sufficient, whatever the height. Drivers in position batteries must in future, if 5 feet 6 inches or more in height, have 34 inches of chest measurement. Recruits for other arms must have 32 inches of chest measurement if under 5 feet 6 inches in height, 33 inches if over 5 feet 6 inches and under 5 feet 10 inches, and 34 inches if over 5 feet 10 inches.

Experiments have just been made in Berlin with a so-called "kite balloon," invented by a German officer. The principal part of the baloon has a cylindrical form, widening out below so as to form a kind of rudder or tail, which is intended to steer the cylindrical part in a certain direction. The balloon is surrounded in the usual way with a net, to which the car is attached. Some twenty yards above the large balloon is a small aerostat, in the shape of a "kite," which serves to indicate the direction of the wind in the upper strata of that atmosphere. The experiments have given quite satisfactory results.

Active discussion is going on in Italy concerning the maintenance of the Fleet. Both the *Perseveranza* and *Popolo Romano* are agreed that it is necessary to go on building in order that the obsolescent ships may have successors. Evidently in such matters to stand still is impossible. Signor Brin, imitating the French and Germans, as well as ourselves, has laid down a programme extending over a considerable period. He proposes that within the next ten years twenty warships of various classes, one hundred torpedo-boats, and ten auxiliary or harbour service vessels shall be built. In order that this may be done he asks for 30,000,000 lire annually (£1,200,000) for the shipbuilding votes, proposing by the same annual expenditure to lay out 300,000,000 lire by the year 1907. In the estimates for 1896, the shipbuilding votes amount to 22,000,000 lire, and Italians are asking themselves whence the additional 8,000,000 lire are to come. Evidently economy upon the Navy itself, which would practically mean giving less sea training to the fleet, is impossible. The *Perseveranza* looks to economies upon Erytrea as a possible means of swelling the contractive votes of the Navy Estimates, but with 2,000 Italians still prisoners in Menelik's hands the *Popolo* does not consider a durable and honourable peace yet possible. As a matter of fact at a recent conference at the Ministry of War, in which Generals Baldissera and Pelloux took part, it was decided to have seven regiments in immediate readiness for despatch to Massowah upon the demand of the governor. In short, says the *Popolo*, the provision of the naval credits is the most obscure point of Italian finance.

The launch of the Cristobal Colon at Sestri Ponente was the occasion of great rejoicings, and evoked extraordinary public attention, illustrating how keenly the Italians are interested in their young shipbuilding industry. This, says the *Popolo Romano*, is a real triump for Italian industry, and especially for the energy displayed by the Signori Bombrini, who are the chief partners in the firm of Ansaldo. All Genoa was *en fete* on the occasion. Spain was represented by the Ambassador, Conde de Benomar, and his lady; Admiral Batler, General Guillen, the members of the Consulate—generals and journalists from Madrid and Barcelona. Admiral Candiani represented the Italian Minister of Marine, and the Duilio, Maria Pia, and Euridice were present, gaily dressed with flags. After the the religious ceremony, terminating with the blessing of the ship by the Archbishop of Genoa, accompanied by the Bishops of Aqui and Diocleziapoli, the Countess de Benomar performed the traditional ceremony of breaking a bottle of champagne over the bows of the ship, which was then launched without the least mishap. About a thousand guests were afterwards entertained at lunch, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. While this is going forward in Italy, we learn from Madrid that the commission charged with the examination of the tenders from English firms for the construction of men-of-war for the Spanish Government has reported in favour of Messrs. Armstrong, both on account of the time required for construction and defensive power. The firm undertakes to build a battleship of 11,000 tons in fourteen months, a cruiser of 6500 tons in twelve months, with a speed of twenty-one knots and armament up to twenty four centimetres. The price for the battleship is £900,000, and that for the cruiser £600,900.

The *Raswedchik* of St. Petersburg is publishing a series of letters and papers as materials for a life of Skobeleff. Among them is a letter dated from Khokand in February, 1877, from which it appears that the eminent soldier held the same unfavourable opinion of the lance as Dragomiroff. It should be observed that Skobeleff's remarks were chiefly directed to the arms of the Cossacks. He recognised both advantages and disadvantages in the weapon. He thought that to use it well particular skill was demanded, which the Cossacks, except those of the Don did not possess. The system of giving the lance to the first rank he considered particularly bad because, in the irregular *lawa* attack of the Cossacks, the ranks become mixed and the varied armament is then harmful, Skobeleff therefore pronounced against the lance especially as employed only by the first rank, and he advocated that the Cossacks, saving those of the Don, should be armed with a short rifle or carbine, and a sword adapted both for cutting and thrusting. He would have given them also a short knife or dagger for camp use, or a revolver. Skobeleff's chief reason for this unfavourable view of the lance was that the weapon is held in no honour by the tribes of Central Asia, and therefore exercises no moral [illegible]idence over them. He pointed out that the [illegible]ans and Kirghese were no sooner armed [illegible] rifle, or even a good sword, than they threw [illegible]e lance as a burden.

[illegible]s been prepared for presentation to the [illegible] Parliament by the Minister for War [illegible]Brossine) for increasing the strength of the [illegible]nder the colours from 40,000 to 55,000 men; [illegible] further scheme for reorganising the civic [illegible]s said to be in contemplation. The effect of [illegible]reorganisation, apart from that of the civic [illegible]d, would be to enable Belgium to bring into the [illegible], in case of war, an army of 185,000 men, instead [illegible] the 119,000 of all arms which could be mobilised [illegible]der existing conditions. It is urged in some quarters that even this increase will not suffice, and that a total fighting strength of 210,000 is the every least Belgium needs, and that, including an efficient reserve, the number ought to be 215,000. The Belgian Ministry, however, feels that even the suggested increase to 185,000 is sufficient to arouse so much opposition that the Premier has declined, in advance of its presentation to the Chamber, to treat the acceptance of the bill as a Cabinet question.

NOTICES.

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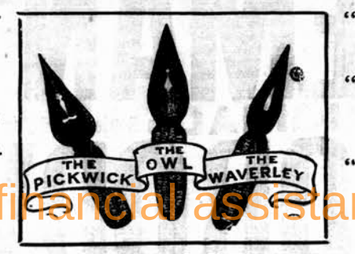

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THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller **does not find** that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" **has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME.** The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" **Trade Mark**, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) **W. J. F. TOMLINSON.**

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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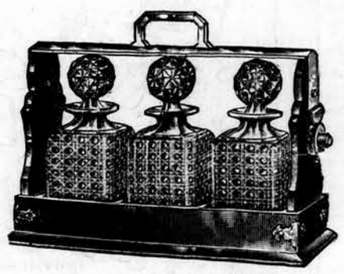

Tantalus Frame, 3 pint Bottles, Rs. 80.

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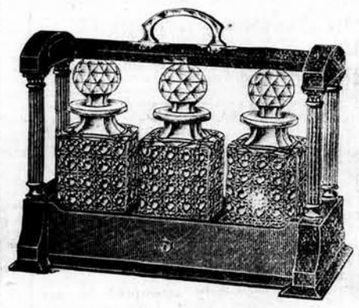
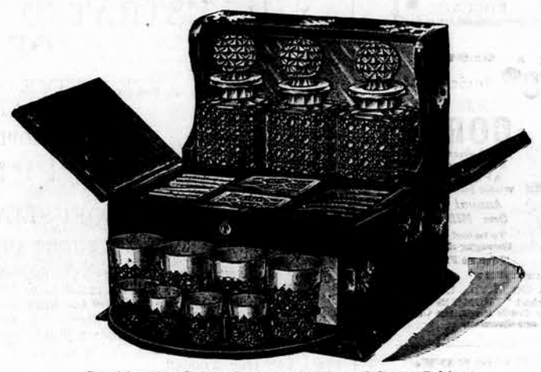


Corinthian Tantalus Spirit Frame, 3 quart Bottles, Rs. 145.



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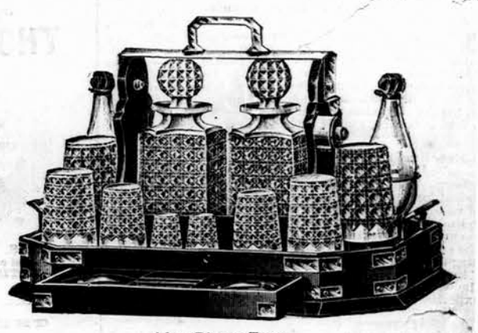

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